

EXHIBIT “2”

**THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND**

JAMES COPPAGE,

*

Plaintiff,

*

v.

*

Civil Action No.:1-18-cv-03823-GLR

**UNITED STATES STEEL
CORPORATION, *et al.*,**

*

Defendants.

*

* * * * *

AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES GRAHAM

Charles Graham, being duly sworn, states the following:

1. I have been engaged by Defendants Handschy Industries LLC (“Handschy”) and Graphic Packaging International, LLC (“Graphic Packaging”) in the lawsuit filed by Plaintiff James Coppage (“Mr. Coppage” or “Plaintiff”) regarding his allegations of being exposed to benzene constituents alleged to be in Handschy solvents and/or products used for cleaning presses during his employment as a pressman. Specifically, I have been asked to state whether, based on my experience and knowledge of Handschy products, any of the Handschy products that are identified in Mr. Coppage’s Complaint fit the description of the “Hanco” solvent which has been identified by the deposition testimony of Mr. Robert Stallings, an alleged product identification witness for Mr. Coppage.

2. I was employed by Handschy Industries, Inc. from January 1990 to January 2001, and later became President of Handschy Industries, Inc. from July 2006 to September of 2009. In January 1990, I started with the company as the manager of the Bellwood facility, was promoted to general manager of the facility, and then eventually became President of the company in July 2006. As part of my job duties, I oversaw the sales of all the pressroom supplies in the company, including products that are identified in the Complaint filed by Mr. Coppage in this case.

3. In 1994, Handschy sold the entire chemical product line (which would have included MS-216 Steel Roller Deoxidizer; Hancolite Glaze Cleaner; MS 405 Special Type Wash/ MS-678 Type Wash; Plasaver; and Plabuilder) in 1994 to Jell Chemicals and was no longer in the printing chemical business thereafter.

4. In order to prepare this Affidavit, I reviewed the Complaint filed by Mr. Coppage; the deposition of Plaintiff James Coppage in this case; the relevant portions of the deposition of Robert Stallings taken in the *Kelly v. C&W Pressroom Products, Inc.* matter (Case No. 08:CV-493) on April 14, 2009 that reference “Hanco” solvent; Handschy’s responses to Plaintiff’s written discovery; and Plaintiffs’ responses to Handschy and Graphic Packaging’s Special Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents. I have also reviewed my own prior deposition given in 2010 in a case entitled *Davis v. Sunoco, Inc.* (Case No. 1835) (“*Davis*”) in order to refresh my recollection regarding the sworn testimony I have previously given regarding the products named in this Coppage case.

5. Plaintiff’s Complaint and written discovery propounded to Handschy and Graphic Packaging identify five Handschy products at issue in this case: 1) MS-216 Steel Roller Deoxidizer; 2) Hancolite Glaze Cleaner; 3) MS 405 Special Type Wash/ MS-678 Type Wash; 4) Plasaver; and 5) Plabuilder. As such, those are the only products I address in my affidavit.

Deposition of Plaintiff James Coppage

6. Plaintiff James Coppage began his career in 1960 as a junior pressman at the Baltimore Sun for four years. In 1965, he became an apprentice, and performed four-month rotations for four years at the Baltimore Sun, News American and Alco Gravure. In 1969, he became a journeyman pressman and worked at Alco Gravure until 1998. From 1998 to 2000, he worked as a work pool pressman. From 2000 to 2006, he worked fulltime as a pressman at the Baltimore Sun, and he then retired.

7. He testified that he did not know the brand name of any solvent that he used for cleaning during his printing press work at the Baltimore Sun and at News American. (Deposition

of Plaintiff James Coppage, taken in this matter on March 11, 2019, at pp. 108:19-109:1, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**).¹

8. Robert Stallings was identified as a product identification witness in this *Coppage* case in Plaintiffs' responses to Handschy and Graphic Packaging's discovery. Mr. Coppage worked at the same newspaper pressrooms as Robert Stallings at the Baltimore Sun and at News American. (*Id.* at pp. 204:19-205:6). However, Mr. Stallings began his career in 1955, whereas Mr. Coppage began his career in 1960. Thus, Mr. Stallings did not perform work together with Mr. Coppage at the same time throughout their respective careers.

9. Regarding the News American pressroom, Mr. Coppage testified that the drums of cleaning solvent were stored in the pressroom. (*Id.* at p. 23:12-22). Mr. Coppage testified that during his employment at News American, the 55 gallon drums were in the corner, on the press deck next to one of the printing presses, so that the solvent would be in the same room. There was no separate ink room [at News American]. (*Id.* at p. 269:12-22). He did not know the flashpoint of the solvents stored in the pressroom, but agreed that flammability was a significant risk in a pressroom because of the heat generated by large printing presses during their operation (*Id.* at pp.269:23-270:16).

10. Regarding the Baltimore Sun press room, he testified that there was an ink room where the drums of solvents were stored, and that even if the large containers of solvent were not stored on the pressroom floor, the solvents would eventually be brought out to the pressroom floor to be accessible to workers in smaller containers (*Id.* at p. 296:6-13). The solvents were stored in the pressroom in these smaller containers (*Id.* at pp. 23:12-22; 269:5-11). Mr. Coppage additionally testified that there was only one solvent he used at the Baltimore Sun. (*Id.* at p. 35:3-9).

11. Mr. Coppage testified that all the solvents used in drums at News American and at the Baltimore Sun were clear in color and smell[ed] like a "refinery smell." (*Id.* at pp. 24:22-25:2; 241:24-242:10).

¹ Mr. Coppage testified that while working at Alco-Gravure, he used lactane, which was Alco-Gravure's main solvent. At Alco-Gravure, they also used naphthol, xylene, and xylol for different purposes. (*Id.* at p. 54:17-55:11). It is my understanding that none of these aforementioned products at Alco-Gravure are alleged against Handschy in this case, and since Mr. Stallings did not identify a Handschy product at Alco Gravure where he also worked, this Affidavit does not address these products and likewise does not address Mr. Coppage's work at Alco Gravure.

Deposition of Robert Stallings

12. Mr. Robert Stallings (“Mr. Stallings”) started working part time at News American in 1955 as a stuffer. From 1956 to 1961, he was a junior pressman. Up until this point, he did not handle any chemical materials. (Deposition of Robert Stallings taken in *Kelly v. C&W Pressroom Products, Inc.* (Case No. 08:CV-493), attached hereto as **Exhibit B** at p. 9:14-12:24).

13. In 1961 at News American, he was an apprentice learning about the printing process and the union would rotate apprentices every four months. (*Id.* at p. 14:19-23). The other locations he rotated through were the Baltimore Sun and Alco-Gravure. (*Id.* at p. 15:3-6). He was an apprentice from 1961 to 1966/1967. (*Id.* at p.17:18-22). From 1966/1967, he became a journeyman pressman and he worked shifts on the union’s call room for about a year and a half, until he was permanently hired at News American in roughly 1968/1969. (*Id.* at pp.47:25-48:9) After News American closed in 1986, he moved to the Baltimore Sun (*Id.* at p.53:10-17). Mr. Stallings retired in 2002 (*Id.* at p. 97:11-14).

14. Regarding the Baltimore Sun press room, Stallings testified that there were three solvents in use at that location. He identified one solvent as “Hanco” and two other solvents from two other companies. The solvents were kept in the ink room in 55 gallon drums. He saw the Hanco solvent at the Baltimore Sun for the Hoe presses from 1961 to 1966/1967, and observed more drums of the other two solvents than he did of Hanco drums. (*Id.* at pp. 41:18-42:8). He additionally later testified that at Baltimore Sun, he used Hanco products 40-50% at the site, with the remaining 50-60% to being the other two companies. (*Id.* at p.42:17-24). All three of the products/solvents looked like a clear liquid. (*Id.* at p. 21:18-25).

15. Regarding the News American press room, Mr. Stallings testified that while he was working at News American, the cleaning solvents were stored in the pressroom itself, not in a separate room, in 55 gallon drums. The same three solvents in use at the Baltimore Sun were also used at News American. The product inside a “Hanco” 55 gallon drum was a clear liquid. (*Id.* at p. 21:22-25). Here, he worked with Goss presses as opposed to Hoe presses. (*Id.* at p. 42:1-8). Mr. Stallings testified that the 55 gallon drums of solvent were delivered alongside the presses at News

American. (*Id.* at pp. 30:11-15; 69:12-70:13). The 55 gallon drums were 6-10 feet in proximity to the presses. (*Id.* at p. 31:23-25). He testified that he also saw the same solvent “Hanco” at the Baltimore Sun and News American, he used Hanco 20-25% of the time, and the other two solvents 75-80% of the time. (*Id.* at pp.41:10-42:16).

16. He used the same one Hanco solvent throughout his career at Baltimore Sun and News American. (*Id.* at p. 41:10-17).

17. The labels for the Hanco products which were on the drums were black and white. (*Id.* at p. 20:8-18).

18. He could not recall the particular model number of the Hanco solution that was in the 55-gallon drum, nor the MS numbers for any Hanco product that was in use during his time. (*Id.* at pp. 63:11-14; 144:25-145:3).

PRODUCTS

19. Based on my years of employment at Handschy, and based further on my knowledge of the Handschy product line, none of the five Handschy products named in this case fit the description of the “Hanco” solvent that was identified by Mr. Stallings at the Baltimore Sun and News American pressrooms. I base this conclusion on the analysis set out below.

20. Mr. Stallings and Mr. Coppage stated that the solvents they used were general purpose cleaners rather than specialty products; they were clear in color; and they were stored in 55 gallon drums at the Baltimore Sun (in the ink room) and at News American (in the pressroom). This testimony by itself eliminates the alleged five Handschy products named in this case based on the following:

(a) The Handschy products named in this case were manufactured and marketed as colored or tinted products as a way to differentiate themselves from competitive products on the marketplace. It is my understanding that adding colored dye to the formulation of these Handschy products was a specific marketing practice adopted by Handschy from the outset of its formation and was continued throughout my employment with the company.

(b) The flash point of the products named in this case was extremely low (below 20 degrees Fahrenheit (“F”)). Products with a flash point this low are extremely flammable, and are required to be maintained and stored in a spark free environment to control risk of explosion. Low flashpoints create a high risk of explosion if the product is stored near equipment that generates heat during operation. A newspaper press is an extremely large piece of equipment which emits heat during its operation. The newspaper pressrooms at News American and at the Baltimore Sun had multiple presses, each emitting heat during operation. Pressrooms are not spark-free environments. A single spark generated from the operation of the presses creates a risk of explosion if a low flashpoint solvent is present near the equipment or in an adjoining area.

(c) Three of the five products named in this case were never sold in 55 gallon drums, to my knowledge, but rather were sold in much smaller sized containers.

(d) Two of the five products named in this case were specialty products and were not general purpose cleaners.

(e) It is my understanding from my review of the documents that benzene was only used as an ingredient in two of Handschy’s cleaners and in two other lithographic chemicals (four products total). Based upon the testimony and documents I reviewed in this case, I believe that the four products that Handschy manufactured with benzene as an ingredient were: 1) MS-216 Steel Roller Deoxidizer; 2) Hancolite Glaze Cleaner; 3) MS 405 Special Type Wash/ MS-678 Type Wash; and 4) Plasaver.

A product by product description is set out below, and I have attached the Handschy documents that support these product descriptions as exhibits.

A. Hanco Steel Roller De-Oxidizer (MS-216)

21. The Hanco Steel Roller De-Oxidizer was used on stripped steel rollers. MS-216 was to be applied to the top distributor ink roller and later completely removed with the press’s regular wash-up solution. (See **Exhibit C** at H-D001189).

22. The Hanco Steel Roller De-Oxidizer from its inception was a red color, which used MS-706 red dye. (*See Exhibit C at H-D001450; H-D002001*).

23. This product never changed its color, and the product was a red color all through 1994 when the company stopped selling it.

24. Further, this product was sold in pints, and not in 55 gallon drums. (*See Exhibit C at H-D001450*)

25. Additionally, Hanco Steel Roller De-Oxidizer's flash point was below 20 degrees F, and thus it would have been an extreme fire hazard to store a drum of this solvent in the same room as the presses or in their vicinity, as described in the deposition testimony of Mr. Coppage and Mr. Stallings. (*See Exhibit C at H-D000969*).

26. Only four Handschy products ever contained benzene as an ingredient at various times, but no later than 1977. (*See Exhibit C at H-D001158*). One such product which contained some percentage of benzene as an ingredient was Hanco Steel Roller De-Oxidizer. (*See Exhibit C at H-D000770*).

B. Hanco Special Type Wash (MS-405 or MS-678)

27. The Hanco Special Type Wash was used to remove grease, dried ink and resinous material from cuts, type and electros. (*See Exhibit D at H-D001997*).

28. The Hanco Special Type Wash from its inception was a red color (*See Exhibit D at H-D001346; H-D001181*).

29. The Special Type Wash was always tinted the same red color and sold in one gallon, five gallon and 55 gallon drums.

30. Additionally, its flash point was below 20 degrees F, and thus it would have been an extreme fire hazard to keep in the same room or in the same vicinity as the presses, as described in the deposition testimony of Mr. Coppage and Mr. Stallings. (*See Exhibit D at H-D000675*).

31. Only four Handschy products ever contained benzene as an ingredient at various times, but no later than 1977. (*See Exhibit C at H-D001158*). One such product which contained

some percentage of benzene as an ingredient was Hanco Special Type Wash. (*See Exhibit D at H-D001174*).

C. Hancolite Glaze Cleaner (MS-408)

32. The Hancolite Glaze Cleaner from its inception was a purple color. Hancolite Glaze Cleaner was always tinted the same light purple/violet color. (*See Exhibit E at H-D000403; H-D000677; H-D000413; H-D000582; H-D001400*).

33. Hancolite Glaze Cleaner was sold in quart, one gallon, five gallon and 55 gallon quantities. (*See Exhibit E at H-D001996*).

34. Additionally, its flash point was below 20 degrees Fahrenheit, and thus it would have been an extreme fire hazard to keep in the same room as the presses, or in their vicinity, as described in the deposition testimony of Mr. Coppage and Mr. Stallings. (*See Exhibit E at H-D000634; H-D000853; H-D000969*).

35. Only four Handschy products ever contained benzene as an ingredient at various times, but no later than 1977. (*See Exhibit C at H-D001158*). One such product which contained some percentage of benzene as an ingredient was Hancolite Glaze Cleaner. (*See Exhibit E at H-D000588; H-D000412-13; H-D000434; H-D000634*).

D. Plasaver (MS-933)

36. The Plasaver (MS-933) product was an image restorer for deep etch or surface plates. Plasaver was used primarily to bring back an image on a plate that is considered blind. Through its use, a plate may be saved to finish its run. This is applicable to both deep etch and surface plates. It is also used extensively as a base to fortify the image on new plates including those that are pre-sensitized. This is accomplished by gumming up the plate after which Plasaver is applied as a lacquer. (*See Exhibit F at H-D0001444*). This product is not a general use cleaning solvent

37. Plasaver was a purple liquid. (*See Exhibit F at H-D001211*). The Plasaver (MS-933) product formulation had dye in it, DC 545. (*See Exhibit F at H-D0001590; H-D001288*).

38. Per the Hanco Products Buyer's Guide, Plasaver was sold in a glass bottle in pint size. To the best of my knowledge, Plasaver was never sold in 55 gallon drums.

39. Additionally, its flash point was below 100 degrees F by the TCC method. Thus, it would have been an extreme fire hazard to keep in the same room as the presses, or in their vicinity, as described in the deposition testimony of Mr. Coppage and Mr. Stallings. (See Exhibit F at H-D001211).

40. Only four Handschy products ever contained benzene as an ingredient at various times, but no later than 1977. (See Exhibit C at H-D001158). One such product which contained some percentage of benzene as an ingredient was Handschy's Plasaver (See Exhibit F at H-D001211).

E. Plabuilder (MS-183)

41. Based on my review of the documents in the case, and my personal knowledge from my previous employment at Handschy, I cannot confirm whether this product and its formulation was ever finalized, manufactured, marketed, distributed, sold, or supplied by Handschy to any customers. To the best of my knowledge, this would have been a product that aided in the repair of printing plates.

42. Upon my review of the limited documents to date regarding the Plabuilder product, this product would have been packaged in one gallon cans. (See **Exhibit G** at H-D000148; Exhibit 9 to the Deposition of Charles Graham taken in the *Davis* matter (2010)).

43. As with the other four Handschy products named in this case, it is my belief that Plabuilder would have contained a dye that gave it color. Further, similar to Plasaver, this product would have been considered a specialty product, and not a general cleaner.

44. Based on my review of the documents, there is no evidence to date that this product would have been on the list of the four manufactured Handschy products that had benzene as an ingredient.

CONCLUSION

45. Based upon my work history with Handschy and my familiarity with the Handschy product line from my own recollection, my review of the exhibits attached to this Affidavit, and my review of my own prior testimony regarding these products, none of the five Handschy products named in this case match or even approximate the solvent that was identified by Mr. Stallings as a “Hanco” solvent or the generic solvents described by Mr. Coppage in their deposition testimony. All five Handschy products named in this case contained colored dyes and were not clear; Messrs. Stallings and Coppage both testified that the solvents used at News American and at Baltimore Sun were all clear. All five Handschy products named in this case had a flashpoint so low that they could not be safely used in a pressroom where the equipment generated heat and/or static electricity during operation; these products could only be safely used in a spark-free environment - which a pressroom is not. Only two of the five products were ever sold in 55 gallon drums. Only three of the five products were general purpose solvent cleaners.

46. The only products ever sold by Handschy that contained benzene as an ingredient were the four products ((1) MS-216 Steel Roller Deoxidizer; 2) Hancolite Glaze Cleaner; 3) MS 405 Special Type Wash/ MS-678 Type Wash; and 4) Plasaver)). I know this to be true because, both in preparing this Affidavit and in preparing for providing deposition testimony in prior cases such as the *Davis* case, I have reviewed the formulation of these four products and I have reviewed Handschy documents which affirm that there were only four manufactured products in total that had ever had benzene as an ingredient, I address the issue of the product Plabuilder separately above.

47. The Hanco solvent identified by Mr. Stallings as being present at the News American and Baltimore Sun pressrooms was not one of the five alleged Handschy products identified in this case. Because no other solvents ever sold under the Handschy or "Hanco" brand name had benzene as an ingredient other than the four products named in this case, I conclude that the Hanco solvent identified by Mr. Coppage and Mr. Stallings did not contain benzene as an ingredient.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on 9/11, 2019.


Charles Graham

Signed and sworn to before me on

This 11 day of 9, 2019


Monica Bednarek
Notary Public

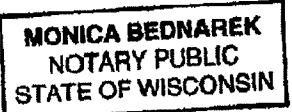


EXHIBIT “A”

1 Page 1

2 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
4 - - -

5 JAMES COPPAGE :
6 Plaintiff, : Civil Action
7 vs. : No.
8 : 1-18-cv-03823-
9 UNITED STATES STEEL : GLR
10 CORPORATION, et al., :
11 :
12 Defendants. :
13 - - -

14 March 11, 2019
15 - - -
16 Videotaped Deposition of JAMES
17 COPPAGE, taken pursuant to Notice at the
18 Sheraton-Baltimore North Hotel, 903 Dulaney
19 Valley Road, Towson, Maryland 21204,
20 beginning at 9:05 a.m. before Brigitte A.
21 Strain, a Federally Approved Registered
22 Professional Reporter and Notary Public in
23 and for the State of Maryland.
24 - - -

25 VERITEXT LEGAL SOLUTIONS
26 MID-ATLANTIC REGION
27 1801 Market Street - Suite 1800
28 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

JAMES COPPAGE

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1 A. Four-by-four maybe. Probably
2 two and a half feet of solvent in it. You
3 could get more, but then when you dip your
4 hand in, the gloves, of course, would get
5 filled up. So you only filled it maybe
6 halfway.

7 Q. So, it was four feet by four
8 feet, and then about two, two and a half --

9 A. No, two and a half -- three
10 feet by three feet. It's hard to look back.
11 That was 50 years ago.

12 Q. So, where did you get the
13 solvent that was used in this tank for
14 cleaning the ink buckets?

15 A. Out of drums, 55 gallon drums.

16 Q. And where were the drums
17 stored?

18 A. Wow. I don't know. Somewhere
19 in the pressroom. Geez, we usually -- well,
20 they -- they were probably downstairs, and I
21 don't know how they got upstairs. I can't
22 think back to that. Geez.

23 Q. How did you get the solvent
24 from the drums into the tank where you

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1 cleaned the ink buckets?

2 A. Probably a five gallon bucket.
3 Take it in -- We have little wagons, you
4 know. Pulled it into the ink room, just
5 dumped it in there. Went back and got
6 another. I don't know, five or six gallons,
7 whatever those buckets held.

8 Q. And you mentioned that there
9 was air blowing through the solvent in the
10 tank?

11 A. Yes. They had an air system
12 to keep it bubbling, keep it moving. That
13 would help break the ink down. Make it
14 easier to clean it. You know, we still had
15 to take a rag and wash them, but, you know,
16 that bubbling helped a lot.

17 Q. And when you're standing there
18 working at the solvent tank, where is your
19 -- your face and your head with respect to
20 the solvent in the tank?

21 A. Right there, hanging over it.

22 Q. Did the solvent have a smell
23 to it?

24 A. Yes, we had fumes. It had a

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1 smell. Just, I guess -- refinery smell, I
2 guess you'd say.

3 Q. And you mentioned the black
4 ink was piped to the presses?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Is that because they used a
7 higher volume of black ink --

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. -- than the color ink?

10 Q. How was the black ink stored
11 at the Baltimore Sun?

12 A. In a big, big tank downstairs.

13 Q. How was the black ink
14 delivered to the Baltimore Sun?

15 A. Tractor-trailer, big tanker
16 truck.

17 Q. Did you ever have occasion to
18 see tractor-trailers that delivered the ink
19 at the Baltimore Sun?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Are you Abell to remember any
22 names --

23 A. Wow.

24 Q. -- you saw on the

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1 A. Climb around like a monkey
2 with a rag in your hand.

3 Q. And where did you get the
4 solvent from that you used to wash the
5 rollers?

6 A. Same stuff from the ink room
7 that we used to wash the ink buckets. They
8 only had one solvent at the Sun, as far as I
9 know.

10 Q. All right. How much solvent
11 did you use for cleaning the ink rollers?

12 A. Whatever it took.

13 Q. How long did that process take
14 on the days you did it?

15 A. We spent four or five hours
16 doing it. Usually you had two junior
17 pressmen. It was a lot of rollers and a lot
18 of framework.

19 Q. How often did you have -- Oh,
20 so you cleaned the framework as well as the
21 rollers?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. How often did you have to
24 clean the rollers and the framework as a

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1 you're guessing, you can say so. You
2 don't have to --

3 THE WITNESS: No, I don't
4 know.

5 BY MR. CAIRONE:

6 Q. Okay. So let's just make sure
7 we have a clear record.

8 A. Right.

9 Q. Thank you for that answer.

10 A. I can't say I saw it printed
11 on something.

12 MR. DUPONT: And, Counsel, my
13 objection -- We can go off the record
14 if you want to deal with my
15 objection.

16 MR. CAIRONE: No. Your
17 objection's on the record.

18 BY MR. CAIRONE:

19 Q. Sir, let me ask the question
20 again. You do not know the brand name of
21 any solvent that you used for cleaning
22 during your printing press work. Is that
23 correct?

24 MR. DUPONT: Objection.

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1 THE WITNESS: Correct.

2 MR. DUPONT: Misstates
3 testimony.

4 BY MR. CAIRONE:

5 Q. Thank you, sir.

6 Now I want to be even more
7 specific with that question, and I want to
8 use a time frame for it. Between 1965 and
9 1978, you do not know the brand name of any
10 solvent that you used for cleaning during
11 your printing press work. Is that correct?

12 MR. DUPONT: Objection,
13 misstates testimony. And compound.

14 THE WITNESS: Yes.

15 BY MR. CAIRONE:

16 Q. That's correct?

17 A. Yes. And it says solvent
18 printing on containers or whatever.

19 Q. And you also testified earlier
20 about a few names of -- brand names of inks.
21 Do you remember that?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Did you testify this morning
24 about all the brand names of inks that you

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1 A. Okay.

2 Q. I assume, and tell me if I'm
3 wrong, that Dr. Smith would have gotten this
4 information from you?5 MR. DUPONT: Objection, that
6 lacks foundation. Don't make
7 assumptions.8 THE WITNESS: No, because I
9 didn't know what kind she had.

10 BY MR. WEISS:

11 Q. We'll get to that. The next
12 sentence is, "There are no other hematologic
13 malignancies in the family." Do you see
14 that on the note?

15 A. Let's see, where we at?

16 Q. Where it says "Family
17 History", it's the fourth sentence down --
18 or third sentence down. I'm sorry.19 A. "Hematologic malignancies in
20 the family."21 MR. DUPONT: He's just asking
22 you if you see it.23 Mr. Coppage, he's just asking
24 you if you see it.

JAMES COPPAGE

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1 BY MR. WEISS:

2 Q. Do you see that in the note?

3 A. Yes, I do.

4 Q. Do you have a recollection of
5 discussing whether you -- anyone in your
6 family had any hematologic or blood
7 malignancies?

8 A. Blood, no.

9 Q. Did you have that discussion
10 with Dr. Harris then?11 A. No, because we're learning --
12 I don't recall the word cancer. So I'm not
13 even talking. And I can't recall any
14 straight discussions to me about cancer.15 Q. Okay. Now, in general, it
16 appears from this note that you had a
17 discussion with Dr. Smith where you provided
18 the whole history of your background,
19 including your prior medical history, your
20 social history, your employment history, and
21 your family history, all related to medical
22 conditions. Did you think to yourself that
23 he was asking you these questions because
24 maybe these -- the answers may provide some

JAMES COPPAGE

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1 They --

2 Q. Would it be fair to say you
3 don't know one way or the other?

4 A. Yes, that would be fair.

5 Q. How about for that
6 Alco-Gravure pressroom that you worked in,
7 did that have air conditioning or heating?

8 A. Heating. No air conditioning.

9 Q. All right. Do you know how
10 that pressroom was heated?

11 A. How it was heated?

12 Q. Yes, sir.

13 A. Just, I think, the big heaters
14 hanging from the ceiling.

15 Q. Okay. How about the
16 News-American, did that have air
17 conditioning or heating?

18 A. I don't recall seeing any
19 units. No. I -- no -- I don't know.

20 I'll get the right answer.

21 Q. Let me switch gears and talk a
22 little bit about the solvents that you've
23 been talking about today.

24

At the Baltimore Sun Calvert

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1 Street location, can you tell me the color
2 of the solvent that you used in the
3 pressroom?

4 A. Pretty clear.

5 Q. Okay. Was the solvents used
6 in other pressrooms that we've been talking
7 about here today always clear, or did it
8 have different colors, depending on the
9 pressroom?

10 A. I'd say clear.

11 Q. Okay. Was there a person
12 responsible at the Baltimore Sun Calvert
13 Street location for unloading the trucks
14 that contained solvents and inks?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Do you know the name of that
17 person?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Do you know the trade, the
20 title, job title of that person?

21 A. Paper handler.

22 Q. How many different paper
23 handlers would be responsible for unloading
24 the truck of solvents and inks at the

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1 in any pressroom where the 55 gallon drums
2 of solvents were actually stored right next
3 to the presses?

4 A. No.

5 Q. So when -- when you worked at
6 Baltimore Sun, the 55 gallon drums were in
7 the ink room; right?

8 A. Of solvent or ink?

9 Q. Solvents.

10 A. Correct. They wouldn't be in
11 a pressroom.

12 Q. And when you worked at News
13 America, there were no 55 gallon drums right
14 next to the process. They were in the ink
15 room too?

16 A. News-American's ink was over
17 there in the corner, on the press deck. So
18 they would be in the same room.

19 Q. Okay. So you're saying at
20 News America they didn't have a separate ink
21 room?

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. And you were aware that these
24 solvents were flammable.

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1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And that's obviously a great
3 potentially dangerous risk, right --

4 A. Right.

5 Q. -- flammability?

6 At the News America pressroom,
7 did they -- was there any precautions taken
8 to make sure that the pressroom was a
9 spark-free environment?10 A. Well, you couldn't smoke or
11 anything. You got metal plates on a steel
12 floor. You could get a spark, but we
13 certainly tried to avoid that.14 Q. But the presses would give off
15 heat during the runs, wouldn't they?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. So it was important to have
18 solvents that had a low flash -- that had a
19 high flash point?20 MR. DUPONT: Objection, lacks
21 foundation. Assumes facts.

22 THE WITNESS: Well, there's --

23 MR. DUPONT: Do you know?

24 BY MS. PROSSER:

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1 large quantity at your workplaces that they
2 would have unloaded from tanker trucks in
3 that way?

4 A. No. Ink and solvent, that's --
5 that's the big shipment.

6 Q. Were -- Even if large
7 containers of solvent weren't stored on the
8 pressroom floor, were they brought out to
9 the pressroom floor to be accessible to
10 workers?

11 MR. CAIRONE: Objection,
12 leading.

13 THE WITNESS: Yes.

14 BY MR. DUPONT:

15 Q. And do you remember the date
16 that you had your second meeting with Dr.
17 Smith?

18 A. No, I don't.

19 Q. All right. Is that that
20 second meeting that he wrote down the names
21 of -- the names that appear on the exhibit
22 that you have in front of you?

23 MR. CAIRONE: Objection,
24 leading.

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1 C E R T I F I C A T E

2

3

4 I do hereby certify that I am a
5 Notary Public in good standing, that the
6 aforesaid testimony was taken before me,
7 pursuant to notice, at the time and place
8 indicated; that said deponent was by me duly
9 sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth,
10 and nothing but the truth; that the
11 testimony of said deponent was correctly
12 recorded in machine shorthand by me and
13 thereafter transcribed under my supervision
14 with computer-aided transcription; that the
15 deposition is a true and correct record of
16 the testimony given by the witness; and that
17 I am neither of counsel nor kin to any party
18 in said action, nor interested in the
19 outcome thereof.

20 WITNESS my hand and official seal
21 this 23rd day of March, 2019.

22

23

24



25 Notary Public

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EXHIBIT “B”

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION

CAROLYN KELLY,)
Individually and as)
Personal Representative) 08:CV-493
of the Estate of NEIL)
KELLY, Deceased, and)
SUSANNE MARIE KELLY and)
NEIL PATRICK KELLY)
)
VS.)
)
C&W PRESSROOM PRODUCTS,)
INC.; CHEVRON USA,)
INCORPORATED; FLINT INK)
CORPORATION, HANDSCHY)
INDUSTRIES, INC., SUN)
CHEMICAL CORPORATION,)
UNOCAL CORPORATION, US)
INK CORPORATION)
)

ORAL AND VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION
OF ROBERT STALLINGS
APRIL 14, 2009

ORAL DEPOSITION OF ROBERT STALLINGS, produced as a witness at the instance of the Plaintiff and duly sworn, was taken in the above styled and numbered cause on April 14, 2009, from 8:45 a.m. to 12:27 p.m., before KATERI A. FLOT-DAVIS, CSR, CCR in and for the State of

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1 his death?

2 A. Yes, I was.

3 Q. What type of person was Neil Kelly?

4 A. Neil Kelly was a straightforward person. The
5 type of person, in my opinion, and if you had him as a
6 good friend for life when the rest of the world walked
7 out on you, Neil Kelly would be lying on the side of
8 you.

9 Q. Let's talk a little bit about when you and Neil
10 met starting in 1955. And let's talk about all those
11 places that you know he worked at up until when he
12 stopped working, okay?

13 A. Okay.

14 Q. All right. Now, you said you all were working
15 part time at News American in 1955. What were you all
16 doing in 1955?

17 A. We were stuffing inserts into the -- the Sunday
18 paper.

19 Q. Did you all have a particular title or anything
20 there?

21 A. No, it wasn't a title. It was just a part-time
22 stuffer.

23 Q. And how old were you in 1955?

24 A. 18.

25 Q. And how long did you work there at News America

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1 as a, I guess a, you want to call it a --

2 A. A stuffer.

3 Q. -- stuffer?

4 A. Worked there until I was hired in the pressroom
5 at the News American.

6 Q. And do you remember what year were you hired in
7 the pressroom at News America?

8 A. 1956.

9 Q. And what position did you get when you were
10 hired into the pressroom?

11 A. The position was called a junior pressman.

12 Q. When you became a junior pressman, what --
13 what, if any, position did Neil Kelly have?

14 A. At that time, he was still working part time in
15 the mailroom stuffing those inserts in the Sunday paper.

16 Q. What, if at any time, did Neil Kelly ever join
17 you in the pressroom?

18 A. Approximately six months later.

19 Q. And what position did he get in the pressroom
20 six months later?

21 A. Junior pressman. Same thing.

22 Q. When he became a junior pressman six months
23 after you, was it basically the same job and
24 responsibilities that you had?

25 A. Exactly the same job.

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1 Q. Tell us, quickly, what a junior pressman's
2 duties and responsibilities were there at the News
3 America in roughly 1956.

4 A. That's the lowest scale in the pressroom at the
5 time. And the duties of a junior pressman were taking
6 ink to the press, other than -- other than black, like
7 color ink if they had spot colors for the paper. Tying
8 waste bundles up. And in some situations, actually
9 flying bundles of paper that were printed and came off
10 the press and also carried at that time, printing plates
11 to the press.

12 Q. And how long were you a junior pressman?

13 A. Approximately five years.

14 Q. So roughly 1961 or so?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And what about Neil Kelly -- how long was he a
17 junior pressman?

18 A. Approximately the same amount of time.

19 Q. Now, he had a six-month lag behind you when he
20 became a junior pressman. Was the same true in terms of
21 the length --

22 A. He was a --

23 Q. -- of his time as a junior pressman?

24 A. Exactly. He was about four to six months
25 behind me.

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Q. After being a junior pressman for about five years or so, what was your next position?

A. It would be an apprentice.

Q. Apprentice?

A. Apprentice.

Q. What, if any, position after junior pressman did Neil Kelly take?

A. He also became an apprentice.

Q. And, again, what was the time difference between when you became an apprentice and when Neil Kelly became an apprentice?

A. Approximately four to six months.

Q. Now, between 1956 and 1961 when you were working as a junior pressman, can you tell us what, if any, chemicals you were aware of that you worked with?

A. When we became apprentices?

Q. No, no, no, no, no. When you were junior
pressmen.

A. When we were junior pressmen?

Q. Yeah, between 1956 and roughly 1961, do you recall any type of chemicals you were handling or working around or with?

A. At that category, we didn't handle any materials.

(Discussion off the record.)

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1 Commerce and Pratt Street.

2 Q. And what did News American print?

3 A. They printed a metropolitan paper called The
4 News Post on a weekly. On the Sunday paper, it was
5 called the News American.

6 Q. So out of seven days out of the week, how many
7 times was a paper being generated?

8 A. Seven days a week.

9 Q. Now, so we can appreciate it here in Texas, the
10 News America was located in what city?

11 A. Baltimore, Maryland.

12 Q. And when you become an apprentice in 1961 or
13 so, and then Mr. Kelly about four to six months
14 afterwards, how many apprentices are working at any --
15 at that time period besides you two? Or what's the
16 total number with you two included?

17 A. I'm going to take an educated guess saying
18 approximately 20.

19 Q. Did you all work the same shift, different
20 shifts? How did that work?

21 A. When you become an apprentice to learn the
22 printing process, at that particular time, the company
23 and the union rotated apprentices every four months.

24 Q. And when you say rotate, rotate -- rotate at
25 the same location, rotate the different locations? What

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1 do you mean by that?

2 A. Two different locations.

3 Q. What were the two different locations you all
4 would get rotated to?

5 A. The other two locations were the Baltimore Sun
6 and a commercial printing plant called Alco-Gravure.

7 Q. Spell that for the court reporter, please.

8 A. A-l-c-o hyphen G-r-a-v-u-r-e.

9 Q. Okay.

10 A. Which is now Quevecore Printing. It's owned by
11 Mr. Black out of Canada.

12 Q. Now, you said rotated out of two other
13 locations?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. So you were still at the News America, right?

16 A. News American.

17 Q. So were there three locations you all rotated
18 around, right?

19 A. Correct, three locations. Uh-huh.

20 Q. Okay. And how often would you all be rotated?

21 A. Every four years.

22 Q. And who would determine the rotation?

23 A. The union had an apprentice chairman, and he
24 worked in conjunction with the foremen in all the shops.

25 Q. Would every apprentice be rotated?

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1 size of the paper. Lead the sheets through the
2 superstructure to get ready for the day's printing.
3 Grease the -- the folder of the press and put the proper
4 color inks in the color fountains if there was any color
5 for that day.

6 Do any cleaning up of the press in advance
7 of putting any color pages together. And during the
8 running of the press, monitor and then maintain the
9 quality control.

10 Q. Now, when Neil Kelly four to six months after
11 he becomes an apprentice -- he's -- he's responsible for
12 these same things, right?

13 A. Exactly. Uh-huh. All apprentices were.

14 Q. Okay. And how would you know that Neil Kelly
15 was responsible for these things?

16 A. Because he was an apprentice, and many times we
17 worked the same shifts and on the same press.

18 Q. And let's just kind of put a timeline on this.

19 How long were you an apprentice?

20 A. Approximately four and a half to five years.

21 Q. So somewhere '61 through '66, '67?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. What about Mr. Kelly? How long was he an
24 apprentice?

25 A. Him and I went out as journeymen together.

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1 COUNSEL: Okay.

2 Q. (BY MR. LONGORIA) And how do you know that
3 those were the three that you remember?

4 A. Well, when they delivered the drums to the
5 press, they were sitting upright on carriages. And our
6 responsibility was to unscrew the threads and put the
7 petcock on and then cock the air valve.

8 So you were there physically touching the
9 drums, and you could see the labels. The labels were on
10 the drums.

11 Q. Was there anything particular that you
12 remember, for example, about the U.S. Printing Ink
13 label?

14 A. Oh, they were very colorful.

15 Q. Anything about the Sun Chemical Company one?

16 A. No. Just that they were black and white.

17 Q. What about the Hanco one?

18 A. They were black and white, also.

19 Q. Let's just stick with News American, okay, and
20 the Goss printing. We've got these three particular
21 types of 55-gallon drums that you see that you all are
22 using.

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Did you know on any particular day why one
25 particular type of 55-gallon drum was used more than

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1 another?

2 A. No.

3 Q. And I just want to talk about your apprentice
4 time period which was roughly '61 through '66 or '67.

5 Were there any other types of manufacturers
6 of the 55-gallon drums that you were aware of besides
7 those three?

8 A. To my knowledge, that's the only ones that
9 we -- we used all the time.

10 Q. In terms of -- well, let's talk about this: In
11 terms of the particular type of substance that was
12 inside of the -- what would you all call the substance
13 inside of these drums?

14 A. We called it wash oil.

15 Q. Wash what?

16 A. Oil. It was just a slang name that -- that we
17 gave it.

18 Q. Did you all -- was there anything
19 distinguishable about the product inside of a U.S.
20 Printing Ink 55-gallon drum versus a Sun Chemical
21 Company versus a Hanco?

22 A. They all looked the same to me.

23 Q. And how did they look?

24 A. They were like a clear liquid, and they had
25 like a sweet smelling odor.

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1 Q. On any one -- at the end of the shift when you
2 were tasked with going in and cleaning the blanket
3 cylinders and plate cylinders, how much time would you
4 spend in that process of cleaning and using the solution
5 that was coming out of the 55-gallon drums?

6 A. Well, you had a responsibility to do two
7 blanket cylinders and two plate cylinders. And the ends
8 of the inside of the units, because ink and dirt was
9 built up there, and then, also, the outer perimeter of
10 the units. It took a minimum of 20 minutes.

11 Q. All right. Now, let's back up a little bit
12 about when you started the process, you got the
13 55-gallon drums. Where were those drums located again?

14 A. The porters at the time would deliver them to
15 the side of the press where we were working at.

16 Q. And you called them a coal bucket?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. How big is --

19 A. That was my description of them, yes. They
20 looked -- to me, they looked like a coal bucket, yes.

21 Q. Okay.

22 A. Uh-huh. They had -- it was round and it had a
23 big spout on it, yes.

24 Q. People in Texas might have a hard time
25 understanding what a coal bucket is because it's kind of

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1 warm down here, so...

2 A. That could be true. Yes.

3 Q. Which is why I'm kind of -- I'm kind of -- I'm
4 still kind of questioning how big is a coal bucket in
5 terms of size. Is it a gallon, 2 gallons?

6 A. I'm going to take an educated guess, it held
7 about 2 gallons.

8 Q. And when the porters would deliver these
9 buckets, how full were they?

10 A. The buckets were not filled. We filled the
11 buckets ourselves.

12 Q. And when you filled the bucket, you went to the
13 55-gallon drum, right?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Where would you place the bucket relative --

16 A. Underneath the spigot and opened the spigot and
17 put like I said earlier, about a gallon, a little bit
18 more than a gallon in there, and the head valve and lift
19 the bucket up and walk to the workplace.

20 Q. Okay. Was every person who -- responsible for
21 their own bucket and getting their own --

22 A. Yes, they were. Yes, they were.

23 Q. And how close was the 55-gallon drum to the
24 machines?

25 A. It varied between 6 and 10 feet.

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1 Q. And when you all were in that maintenance mode
2 between the second week of January and two weeks before
3 Easter, when you all were doing those five,
4 five-and-a-half-hour maintenance cleaning tasks, how
5 much solution out of the 55-gallon drums would you use
6 during that time period?

7 A. Approximately two to three drums.

8 Q. You personally would use, though.

9 A. Oh, no, I would use several gallons.

10 Q. Now, when you go to the Baltimore Sun, what are
11 the -- what do you remember being the manufacturers of
12 the products that you all were using as the cleaning
13 solution at the Baltimore Sun?

14 A. The solutions were about the same. They use
15 the same. The only thing, they weren't delivered to the
16 press like they was down at the News American. We had
17 to go to the ink room to get them ourselves.

18 Q. Okay. You had identified a company called U.S.
19 Printing Ink, Sun Chemical Company and Hanco.

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Are those the same three that you saw when you
22 went to Baltimore Sun?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And that what you all used for the Hoe press?

25 A. Correct.

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1 Q. During the '61 to '66, '67, going back to News
2 American and the Goss press, can you put a percentage on
3 the amount of how much do you remember the product
4 coming out of the 55-gallon drum from U.S. Printing Ink
5 versus Sun Chemical Company versus Hanco? And what
6 would that procedure be?

7 A. Well, I -- I observed more drums of U.S.
8 Printing Ink's and Sun Chemical than I did of Hanco.

9 Q. Okay. And what percentage would you put on
10 U.S. Printing Ink and Sun Chemical and Hanco, if you
11 could put a percentage on it?

12 A. 75/25, 80/20, somewhere around there.

13 Q. Okay. And what's -- what's the 75 and 80 going
14 to?

15 A. The -- the 75 would be on the Sun Chemical and
16 U.S. Printing. 25 percent would be Hanco.

17 Q. And what about when you were at Baltimore Sun,
18 what percentage was the usage do you remember in terms
19 of the 55-gallon drums there?

20 A. That's a different question to answer. They
21 were all sitting there, and when you went in, you just
22 went up to the first drum and got your cleaning solution
23 and went out and cleaned up. Up there it was probably
24 more of an of 60/40, 50/50.

25 Q. From the 60 -- 60 percent you're putting on

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1 Baltimore Sun, the -- the solution that was being used
2 -- how -- how fast would it dry?

3 A. It -- it dried relatively fast.

4 Q. Was it important that the solution be effective
5 and work well?

6 A. I -- I would say yes.

7 Q. And did it do that?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. This brings us, roughly, I think in my
10 timeline, we're up to 1966, '67, you all go from
11 apprentice to what?

12 A. To journeyman.

13 Q. And how is a journeyman different than an
14 apprentice?

15 A. The only difference is you make more money.

16 And you stop rotating. You're hired on one of the
17 shops. If a job was open, you were hired.

18 Q. Okay. I think you said you and Mr. Kelly,
19 became journeymen together, right?

20 A. Yes, we did.

21 Q. And did you all stop rotating?

22 A. When we became journeymen, yeah.

23 Q. Okay.

24 A. Well, not -- not immediately.

25 Q. How long did you all continue to rotate?

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1 A. Prior to when we were hired on a regular basis
2 at the News American, we worked shifts on the union's
3 call room.

4 Q. Okay. Let's do it this way: When -- when did
5 you all get hired on a regular basis and by who?

6 A. We were on the call room for about a year and a
7 half.

8 Q. So roughly up to '68, '69?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. And then who hired you on a regular basis?

11 A. We were hired both at that time at the News
12 American.

13 Q. Now, on the -- the call room where are you all
14 working during this time period that you all become
15 journeymen before you get to being hired on the News
16 American -- where are you all being rotated to?

17 A. On the call room, we -- we worked like similar
18 to apprentices. Wherever they needed work and people
19 were on vacation or off sick or whatever, we filled
20 those jobs.

21 Q. Okay.

22 A. One day I could be at the News; the next day I
23 could be at the Sun; the next day I could be at
24 Alco-Gravure.

25 Q. Okay. Was it just those three shops?

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1 of the News American, which was 1986. So I'm -- I'm
2 saying it's 1981.

3 Q. In 1981, was there a concern that News American
4 at that time was going to be closing?

5 A. It was rumors flying around, yes. Uh-huh.

6 Q. Okay. Where -- where are you in 1981? Do
7 you -- do you go with him to Baltimore Sun?

8 A. No. No, I -- stupid me, I stayed at the News
9 American.

10 Q. You said News American shut down in --

11 A. 1986.

12 Q. Were you there when it shut down?

13 A. Yes, I was.

14 Q. Okay. And so what do you do after that?

15 A. I -- luckily, all of us in the pressroom, it
16 was approximately 27 people, within a six-month
17 timeframe, were all hired regular at the Baltimore Sun.

18 Q. So between '81 and late '86 or so, maybe '87,
19 you're not working on a daily basis with Mr. Kelly?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Do you know what position he takes at the
22 Baltimore Sun?

23 A. He -- when he left the News and went to
24 Baltimore Sun, he was hired as a journeyman pressman.

25 Q. Do you know how long he was a journeyman

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1 says, the MS-1453.

2 Do you see that one?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. It says a combination of solvents with
5 excellent cutting strength, slower drying than MS-405,
6 right?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. I think you testified earlier that the solvents
9 coming out of the 55-gallon drums were -- dried fast?

10 A. They would dry in several minutes, yes.

11 Q. Okay. And you're not -- can you tell us what
12 particular model number of the -- the Hanco -- Hanco
13 solution that you remember seeing in the 55-gallon drum?

14 A. No, I can't.

15 Q. Okay. All right. Turn the page for a second,
16 sir.

17 A. All right.

18 Q. Okay. Do you see where you've got MS-2740,
19 MS-2337, MS-1200, MS-2353?

20 Do you see that?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. It says blanket and roller cleaner, right?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Okay. You -- you were never aware or you were
25 never told that the -- the product coming out of the

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1 room that's 15 basketball courts wide, had like a --
2 walkways between them as wide as this table here.

3 A. Approximately, yes.

4 Q. About an arm's breadth wide.

5 And that was true of how the presses were
6 set up inside the old News American pressroom; is that
7 correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Were they set up exactly the same in the new
10 pressroom?

11 A. Very similar, yes.

12 Q. Okay. And earlier you testified about the way
13 in which 55-gallon drums of solvent would be delivered
14 alongside the presses. Is that how it was done at the
15 old News American pressroom?

16 A. Again, I'm not sure of the question you're
17 asking.

18 Q. That's fine.

19 A. The old News American, right?

20 Q. In the -- in the old building that News
21 American had, were the 55-gallon drums delivered
22 alongside the presses?

23 A. Of the presses, yes.

24 Q. Okay. And that's when you would get what you
25 described as like a 2-gallon bucket to get the solvent

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1 out from the 55-gallon drums from the valve into the
2 bucket?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Was that the same way that the solvent was
5 delivered and used in the new pressroom at News
6 American?

7 A. Yes, it was.

8 Q. And how were the 55-gallon drums -- how did the
9 porters bring them to the presses?

10 A. They were delivered on the bottom floor, and
11 the -- the paper and shipping department would take them
12 off the delivery trucks and store them in the -- in the
13 area in the bottom.

14 And when the porters needed a 55-gallon
15 drum, they would go downstairs and tell the shipping
16 department what they needed.

17 The shipping department would put them on
18 the freight elevator, and the freight elevator would
19 bring it upstairs, and the porters would take it from
20 there.

21 Q. Okay. Did they have like a pallet with a
22 handle that they would pull the 55-gallon drums
23 alongside the presses?

24 A. A pallet, meaning what?

25 Q. Earlier I think you described a -- something

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1 Q. Would you wear any type of hat?

2 A. A general hat that is used throughout the
3 industry. You make it yourself.

4 You get a newspaper and you fold it up and
5 it's square and you put it on your head. That's the
6 hat -- type of hat we have.

7 Q. And no type of mask?

8 A. No, no type of mask.

9 Q. What about goggles?

10 A. Goggles? No. No goggles.

11 Q. Are you currently retired?

12 A. I'm currently retired.

13 Q. How long have you been retired?

14 A. 2002.

15 Q. Have you ever filed a lawsuit before?

16 A. Pertaining to what?

17 Q. Anything.

18 A. Workers' Comp.

19 Q. More than one?

20 A. Twice.

21 Q. What were the conditions for the Workers' Comp.
22 lawsuits?

23 A. Rotator cuff injury, and I slipped and fell and
24 hurt my knee.

25 Q. Okay. No other type of lawsuits ever been

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1 A. Yes, they are.

2 Q. (BY MR. PRIMAVERA) Okay. Now, you told
3 your -- you told us earlier that you never wore a
4 respirator.

5 A. No.

6 Q. Let me ask that question a legal differently.

7 Have you ever worn any respiratory
8 protection?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Did you ever ask any of your employers for any
11 respiratory protection?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Did you ever ask anyone at the union if you
14 could be afforded respiratory protection for your job?

15 A. No.

16 MR. PRIMAVERA: Mr. Stallings, I appreciate
17 your time. I believe that's all the questions I have
18 for you.

19 EXAMINATION

20 BY MR. LIPINSKI:

21 Q. Mr. Stallings, my name is Ronald Lipinski. I
22 represent one of the defendants in this case.

23 Earlier you were shown a couple of exhibits
24 there about Hanco products.

25 Do you know any of the MS numbers for any

Robert Stallings

April 14, 2009

Page 145

1 Hanco product that was in use during your time that you
2 told us about?

3 A. Absolutely not.

4 Q. And you've told us from when you began using
5 solvents to clean up as an apprentice through when you
6 retired, the material came in 55-gallon drums, correct?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. Through the course of the years, were you aware
9 of any changes in either the effectiveness or the smell
10 of any of these solvents that you used over the years?

11 A. Occasionally. They would bring a gallon of
12 something new around, try it to see how it works.

13 Q. Do you know when that was?

14 A. Different time frames, different years. They
15 tried everything over the years at different times. And
16 sometimes they maybe even brought a second gallon in.

17 Most of the time, some of the products
18 stunk so bad and didn't work, they never -- we'd never
19 see it again.

20 Q. Do you have any memory of what those products
21 were?

22 A. No, I have no idea.

23 Q. When you were an apprentice, did you take
24 classes about the printing industry?

25 A. About what.

Robert Stallings

April 14, 2009

Page 153

1 deposition is a true record of the testimony given by
2 the witness;

3 There was a request for examination and signature
4 of the witness to the deposition transcript. The
5 original transcript was sent for review on
6 _____ to the witness or to the attorney
7 for the witness for examination, signature and return to
8 me by _____;

9 I further certify that I am neither counsel for,
10 related to, nor employed by any of the parties or
11 attorneys in the action in which this proceeding was
12 taken, and further that I am not financially or
13 otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

14 Certified to by me this ____ of _____, ____.

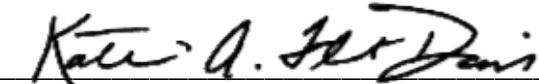
15
16 
17 Kateri A. Flot-Davis
18 Texas CSR No. 8462
19 Expiration Date: 12-27-09
20 Stratos Legal Services, LP
21 Firm No. 484
22 1001 West Loop South, Ste. 809
23 Houston, Texas 77027
24 (713) 481-2180
25 (800) 971-1127



EXHIBIT “C”

CAUTION: ACID. AVOID CONTACT
WITH THE SKIN OR EYES.

• • •

DIRECTIONS

To overcome a stripped steel roller condition, apply HANCO STEEL ROLLER DE-OXIDIZER to the top distributor ink roller.

This can be done either with ink on the roller or after press has been washed up. For extreme cases of stripping, repeat the application.

Be sure all HANCO STEEL ROLLER DE-OXIDIZER is removed from rollers with your regular press wash-up solution before operating press.

HANDSCHY CHEMICAL CO.

HANCO
PRODUCTS

1175-214
**STEEL ROLLER
DE-OXIDIZER**

HANDSCHY CHEMICAL CO.
2525 N. Elston Av., Chicago, Ill. 60647
Cincinnati • Cleveland • Indianapolis
Milwaukee • Minneapolis • Toledo



DANGER! POISON!
HARMFUL VAPOR.

Harmful or fatal if swallowed.
If swallowed, do not induce
vomiting. Call physician immedi-
ately.

This product contains more than 15% of
Benzene (Benzol) which is extremely flam-
mable. Keep away from heat and open flame.
Use adequate ventilation.

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of
vapors or contact with skin.

Controlled

Quality Controlled

CHEMICALS

a specially formulated fountain solution designed to prevent formation of trouble and sediment in press water fountains fungi and bacteria. It does not affect the working qualities of the fountain etch. 1 quart plastic bottles.

.....	per qt.	2.25
.....	per qt.	1.75
.....	per qt.	1.50

4 SPRAY

do the job
ingredients
te personnel
rollers and fountain to prevent ink drying
lunch hours, press changes and overnight
adding ink for easier washup. Spray over
to and mix with ink to slow down drying.

.....	each	2.75
.....	each	2.50
.....	each	2.25
.....	each	2.10
.....	each	2.00
.....	each	1.95

(Economy Pack)

as above but in liquid form in cans.

.....	per pt.	1.75
.....	per gal.	7.25
IS.....	per gal.	6.75

f • No Abrasives

gh Hands

ifies all ink, dirt, grease, etc. for instant
wiping or rinsing off. The cosmetic grade
leave hands soft and smooth. Contains
nolin. Antiseptic action provided by Hexa-
G-11*

.....	per qt.	1.25
.....	per case	12.00

change without notice.

PRODUCTS

X-1217 Dampener Wash (Concentrate)

A liquid soap with exceptional ability to quickly remove grease and ink from dampener roller covers. Control tests show it to have a ph value close to neutral. Will not injure fabric. See prices below.

MS-1841 "L" Dampener Wash (Concentrate) Low Foam

Low foam, quick acting detergent formulated especially for the purpose of separating ink, dirt and grease from dampener roller fabrics. Close to neutral ph factor. Easy to rinse out. Use 6 ounces per gallon of water for a normal working solution. Excellent for Jomac machine.

Prices for X-1217	1X1 gallon	.....	per gal.	4.00
& MS-1841	6X1 gallon	.....	per gal.	3.25
	12X1 gallon	.....	per gal.	2.90
	1X5 gallon	.....	per gal.	2.90
	5X5 gallons	.....	per gal.	2.80
	1X30 gallons	.....	per gal.	2.65
	1X54 gallons	.....	per gal.	2.50

STEEL ROLLER COMPOUNDS

MS-216 Steel Roller De-Oxidizer (Liquid)



Best remedy for stripped rollers. May be applied either with ink on the press or after wash-up. Quick and efficient.

1X1 pint	.....	per pt.	1.65
12X1 pint	.....	per pt.	1.40

MS-1648 Copperizing Solution for Steel Rollers

Chemically coats steel rollers with a layer of copper to eliminate stripping. Improves ink spread on rollers.

1X1 pint	.....	per pt.	2.00
12X1 pint	.....	per pt.	1.80
1X1 quart	.....	per qt.	3.00
12X1 quart	.....	per qt.	2.75
1X1 gallon	.....	per gal.	8.00

X-1582 Burnishine's Putz Pomade

Removes glaze from rubber rollers and stops stripping on steel rollers.

1X1 lb.	.....	per lb.	2.75
1X5 lb.	.....	per lb.	1.99

Prices subject to change without notice.

HANCO PRODUCTS





ANCHOR PRODUCTS

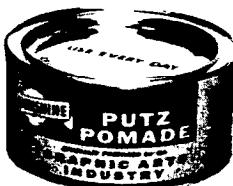
Velvée - non-flammable gum glaze remover and rubber rejuvenator
Four-Pak (4x1 qt. plastic bottles) per pak
Carton of 4 Four-Paks per pak



SENEFIX SOLUTION

Senefix is the ideal solution to prevent or remove stripping, streaks or blind spots from steel rollers. Senefix may be used on the press or after wash-up. Quick and efficient.

1 X 1 pint per pt. 2
12 X 1 pint per pt. 1



X-1582 BURNISHINE'S PUTZ POMADE

Removes glaze from rubber rollers and stops stripping on steel rollers
1 x 1 lb per lb. 3.
1 x 5 lb. per lb. 2.



MANUFACTURERS OF FINE LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND CHEMICALS

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

NUMBER

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

145

JULY 24, 1972

TO ALL TECHNICAL PERSONNEL, SALES PERSONNEL
AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE HANDSCHY CHEMICAL CO.

FLASH POINTS ON HANCO SOLVENTS

WITH THE INSTITUTION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970, THE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES ON
THE FLAMMABILITY OF OUR SOLVENT PRODUCTS, HAS IN-
CREASED GREATLY AND PROMPTS DISTRIBUTION OF THIS
DATA TO HELP YOU TO PROVIDE THE ANSWERS.

THIS IS AN EXTENDED LIST AND IT SUPERSEDES
TECHNICAL BULLETIN #83 ISSUED AUG. 6, 1965.

THE DESIGNATION, NO INITIAL FLASH POINT, DOES NOT
MEAN THAT THE SOLVENT WILL NOT BURN. SUCH SOLVENTS
BECOME FLAMMABLE WHEN THE NON-FLAMMABLE PORTIONS ARE
ALLOWED TO EVAPORATE.

ALL FLASH POINTS WERE DETERMINED BY THE TAG
CLOSED CUP METHOD, USUALLY DESIGNATED AS T.C.C.

THE DATA IS AS FOLLOWS:

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FLASH POINT</u>
MS-121	HANCOHOLD	40° F.
MS-180	HANCO BLANKET CONDITIONER	BELOW 200° F.
MS-216	STEEL ROLLER DEOXIDIZER	BELOW 200° F.
MS-405	SPECIAL TYPE WASH	BELOW 100° F.
MS-408	HANCOLITE	BELOW 200° F.
MS-567	HANCO LITHOTINE	110° F.
MS-623	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT.
MS-678	TYPE WASH	BELOW 200° F.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

NOTE: This is valuable information! Please read and retain for reference.



* MANUFACTURERS OF FINE LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND CHEMICALS

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

NUMBER

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

145

JULY 21, 1972

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FLASH POINT
MS-1107	DEEP ETCH ALCOHOL SOLVENT	32° F.
MS-1200	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
MS-1205	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
X-1230	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	55° F.
X-1231	HANCO SOLVENT	105° F.
MS-1274	BLANKET & ROLLER NEW	91° F.
MS-1403	BLANKET LACQUER	77° F.
MS-1453	TYPE CLEANER	BELOW 20° F.
MS-1516	SPECIAL TYPE WASH	BELOW 20° F.
MS-1517A	SAFETY TYPE WASH	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
X-1542	TURPENTINE	92° F.
MS-1644	ANHYDROSOL "E" 99% WATER FREE	60° F.
MS-1648	COPPERIZING SOLUTION FOR STEEL ROLLERS	55° F.
MS-1759	KWIK PRESS KLEEN SOLVENT	140° F.
MS-2337	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
MS-2353	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	75° F.
MS-2740	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	102° F.
MS-2782	BLANKET HARDENER	40° F.
MS-3272	D.A.R FOUNTAIN SOLUTION ADDITIVE	53° F.
MS-3585	TYPE CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
MS-3695	HANCOLITE (LESS TOXIC-ILLINOIS TYPE)	BELOW 20° F.

SINCERELY YOURS,

JOSEPH F. KRAUSE
TECH. DIRECTOR

NOTE: This is valuable information! Please read and retain for reference.

MS-3695 Illinois Kansolite

2 lbs Methanol X-1733 (25%)
2 lbs Acetone X-1555 (25%)
4 lbs Toluol X-1685 (50%)

20 c.c. MS-1440 per drum (Dye)

August 25, 1977

Warren Packaging Corporation
P. O. Box 3498
1730 Rockingham Road
Davenport, Iowa 52808

Attention: Mr. R. P. Choate

Dear Mr. Choate:

With reference to your letter of inquiry relating to the containment of benzene in the products you purchase from us, please be advised that none is present in any manufactured by us at the present time.

Benzene was only used in two of our solvent cleaners and in two other litho chemicals, products which our records indicate, you never purchased from us in the past.

Very truly yours,

HANDSCHY CHEMICAL CO.

Jos. F. Krause
Technical Director

JFK:db

HANCO STEEL ROLLER DE-OXIDIZER

MS-216

ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY - Any
NIOSH contractor having access to
this information is legally required
by contract to hold all such infor-
mation confidential.

REQUEST NUMBER 02786750935992

	15	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	APRX PER CENT	P	T	NIOSH ONLY		
1.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	42	43	44	46	48
1.1.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59					
2.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	015					
3.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	316					
4.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
5.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
6.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
7.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
8.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
9.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
10.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
11.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
12.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
13.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						

 Patent exists on this product. This product analysis contains trade secret information. The nature of this information is described on an accompanying sheet. If you have used supplemental sheets, please indicate how many.CDC 2.1 (NIOSH)
10/73Form Approved
OMB No. 68-R-1337

EXHIBIT “D”



X-1231 HANCO SOLVENT

A safe, efficient, economical aliphatic solvent. Excellent for pre washup, thinning developing inks and asphaltum, washing ink and asphaltum from plates. Safe for most synthetic and rubber blankets and rollers. Does not contain carbon tetrachloride.

1 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 1.
6 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 1.
1 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 1.
5 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 1.
1 x 54 gallons	.....	per gal. 1.



SOLVEZE

For cuts, type, electros, blankets, rollers. Fast acting, powerful solvent mixture that quickly removes all grease, dried ink and resinous material.

1 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 2.5
6 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 2.5
1 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.5
5 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.5
1 x 45 gal. drum (Drum non-returnable)	.....	per gal. 1.5



INSTACLEAN Blanket and Roller Cleaner

Clear. Very fast drying. Thoroughly cleans blankets and rollers in shortest possible time leaving them in excellent working condition. Our most popular number.

CANADIAN GALLONS	1 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.
	5 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.
	1 x 45 gallons (non-returnable drum)	.....	per gal. 1.



MS-405 SPECIAL TYPE WASH

For cuts type, electros. Fast acting, powerful solvent mixture that quickly removes all grease, dried ink and resinous material.

1 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 2.
6 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 2.
1 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.
5 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.



P.O. Box 822
2100 Commonwealth Avenue
North Chicago, IL 60064
312/689-2200

Chemical Packaging

TYPEWASH

MS405

EMC05563

100 GALS. = 710 LBS.

Thompson-Hagedorn Formula

1) A. TOLUENE	75.00 GALS.	75.00%
B. METHANOL	12.50 GALS.	12.50%
C. ACETONE	12.50 GALS.	12.50%
	<u>100.00 gals</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

MIX WELL, THEN ADD DYE:

D. MS 706 DYE "RED"	42.72 OZ.	0.39% Dye Solution
---------------------	-----------	--------------------

100.00 gals = 710 lbs

+ 2.75 lbs of ms706 "Dye"

712.75 lbs

$$\frac{2.75}{712.75} = \frac{x}{100} \quad x = 0.39\% \text{ Dye Solution}$$

1) Color has to be a very good match
to Standard.

Ms-405

Date

4-25-72

1 gal Ms-405
7 grams X-1855

24 fl. oz.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
FOR PRINTING INK AND RELATED MATERIALSSection I
MANUFACTURER'S NAME

HANDSCHY INDUSTRIES, INC.

EMERGENCY PHONE NO.
(312) 276-6400

STREET ADDRESS (No., City, State, Zip)

2525 N. ELSTON AVE., CHICAGO, IL 60647

PRODUCT CLASS

PRESS CHEMICAL

TRADE NAME HANCOLITE GLAZE CLEANER

MANUFACTURER'S CODES

MS-405; MS-678

Section II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	PERCENT	PPM	TLV mg/m ³	LEL	VAPO. PRESS. mmHg@20
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	75	25			75
Ketone	12.5	1000			2.6
Alcohol	12.5	200			92

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE 130 - 275°F.

VAPOR DENSITY

 HEAVIER. LIGHTER THAN AIR

EVAPORATION RATE

 FASTER SLOWER THAN ETHERPERCENT VOLATILE
BY VOLUME

100

WEIGHT PER
GALLON

7.185 lbs.

Section IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

DOT CATEGORY

Extremely flammable.

FLASH POINT

Below 20°F.

LEL 1.4

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Foam, CO₂, and Dry Chemicals.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Treat as oil fire. Recommend self-contained breathing apparatus.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Toxic vapor. Control by adequate ventilation.

August 25, 1977

Warren Packaging Corporation
P. O. Box 3498
1730 Rockingham Road
Davenport, Iowa 52808

Attention: Mr. R. P. Choate

Dear Mr. Choate:

With reference to your letter of inquiry relating to the containment of benzene in the products you purchase from us, please be advised that none is present in any manufactured by us at the present time.

Benzene was only used in two of our solvent cleaners and in two other litho chemicals, products which our records indicate, you never purchased from us in the past.

Very truly yours,

HANDSCHY CHEMICAL CO.

Jos. F. Krause
Technical Director

JFK:db

MS-405 (A-5 SOLVENT)

5/28/76

ACETONE 12%

METHANOL 12%

BENZOL 76%

WCP

EXHIBIT “E”

H - G L A Z E C L E A N E R E M 5 4 3 1

Material Safety Data Sheet

00-730

Provided by EMCO CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
BOX 822 NORTH CHICAGO, ILL

Page 1

revision Date: 8/6/85

This MSDS is being provided to your company for the purpose of providing current health and safety information to your management and for your employees who work with this material. Please read the information on these sheets, and then provide this information to those people at your company whose responsibility it is to comply with FEDERAL and STATE RIGHT TO KNOW regulations. Also make this information available to any employee who requests it.

It is your obligation to comply with this Act.

HANDSCHY
Attn: JACK VELCHEK
2525 N. ELSTON
CHICAGO, IL 60647

1244

If EMCO CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS considers the formula of this product to be a trade secret, the exact chemical names of the ingredient(s) and the percentages in which they are combined will not appear in the body of this sheet. The exact composition is available upon request to physicians, industrial hygienists and other health professionals.

Section I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

 * Producer's Name: EMCO CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS, INC. *
 * Address: 2100 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE *
 * NORTH CHICAGO, IL 60064 *
 * Regular Phone Number: (312) 689-2200 *
 * Emergency Telephone Number: (312) 689-2200 *
 * Chemical Name and Synonyms: HANCOLITE GLAZE CLEANER *
 * Chemical Family: MIXTURES *
 * Trade Name and Synonyms: HANCOLITE GLAZE CLEANER *
 * Formula: SEE SECTION 2 *
 * Hazard Classification: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N. O. S. -FLAMMABLE LIQUID *
 * UN 1993 *

Section II - HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

 * Ingredient Percent PEL *
 *
 * TOLUENE (CAS# 108-88-3) TLV: 100 PPM *
 * METHANOL (CAS# 67-65-1) TLV: 200 PPM (SKIN) *
 * ACETONE (CAS# 67-64-1) TLV: 750 PPM *

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA - TYPICAL

 * *
 * *
 * * Continued on Page 2 *

H - G L A Z E C L E A N E R E M 5 4 3 1

Material Safety Data Sheet

00-730 Provided by EMCO CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS, INC. Page 2
evision Date: 8/6/85

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA - TYPICAL (continued)

* Initial Boiling Point: 125 F *
* Vapor Pressure: N/A *
* Vapor Density: HEAVIER THAN AIR(LIQUID DENSITY: LIGHTER THAN WATER). *
* Solubility in Water: N/A *
* Specific Gravity: N/A *
* Percent Volatiles: 100% BY WEIGHT *
* Evaporation Rate: NOT ESTABLISHED *
* Appearance and Odor: CLEAR, VIOLET TINGED LIQUID WITH ODOR OF PAINT REMOVER. *

Section IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

* Flash Point: 20 F (TCC) *
* Flammable Limits: NOT ESTABLISHED *
* Extinguishing Media: FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL. *
* Special Firefighting Procedures: WATER MAY BE USED TO COOL FIRE- EXPOSED CONTAINERS. DO NOT ALLOW WATER TO SPREAD TO THE BURNING LIQUID. FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AND COMPLETE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. *
* Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: BLEND IS EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASHBACK. *

Section V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

* Permissible Exposure Level: SEE SECTION 2 *
* Effects of Over Exposure: EYE: IRRITATION SKIN: IRRITATION AND/OR DERMATITIS UPON REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT. INHALATION: IRRITATION OF THE EYE, NOSE AND THROAT, NARCOSIS, DIZZINESS, UNCONSCIOUSNESS; INGESTION: POISONOUS, CAUSES BLINDNESS, NARCOSIS, ETC., LEADING TO SEVERE ILLNESS OR DEATH. PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: DERMAL AND INHALATION. *
* Emergency and First Aid Procedures: EYES: FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNT OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES, SEEK PHYSICIAN. SKIN: WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER. INHALATION: MOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR, GIVE OXYGEN OR ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF NEEDED, SEEK PHYSICIAN. INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, BUT CONTACT A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF POISONING MAY NOT BE EVIDENT IMMEDIATELY AFTER INGESTION. *
* *

Continued on Page 3

H - G L A Z E C L E A N E R E M 5 4 3 1

Material Safety Data Sheet

00-730

Provided by EMCO CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
BOX 822 NORTH CHICAGO, ILL

Page 3

revision Date: 8/6/85

Section VI - REACTIVITY DATA

* Stability: STABLE *
* Incompatibility: CONTACT WITH IGNITION SOURCES (FLAMES, SPARKS,
* HOT SURFACES, ETC.), STRONG ACIDS. *
* Hazardous Decomposition Products: NOT AVAILABLE. *
* Hazardous Polymerization: WILL NOT OCCUR. *

Section VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

* STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: ELIMINATE
* ALL IGNITION SOURCES. VENTILATE THE AREA. USE FOAM TO CONTROL
* VAPORS. COLLECT SPILLS WITH AN ABSORBENT. FLUSH LARGE SPILLS
* INTO A SUITABLE RETENTION AREA OR CONTAINER. AVOID RUN OFF INTO
* STORM SEWERS OR DITCHES. KEEP OUT OF ALL NATURAL WATERWAYS. *
* WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: HAZARDOUS WASTE BY IGNITABILITY. DISPOSE OF
* MATERIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY
* AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLLUTION REGULATIONS. WASTE DISPOSAL
* MUST NOT LEAD TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION. *

Section VIII - PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED

* Respiratory Protection: USE NIOSH, APPROVED CARTRIDGE OR CANNISTER
* RESPIRATOR. *
* Ventilation: LOCAL MECHANICAL EXHAUST RECOMMENDED TO KEEP VAPOR
* CONCENTRATION BELOW TLV. *
* Protective Gloves: NEOPRENE OR RUBBER GLOVES. *
* Eye Protection: GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD. *
* Other Protective Equipment: USE AN IMPERVIOUS BODY COVERING AND
* BOOTS. SAFETY SHOWER AND EYE WASH SHOULD BE AVAILABLE. *

Section IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS OR OTHER COMMENTS

* Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
* LIQUID. KEEP STORED IN A CLOSED CONTAINER, IN A COOL, DRY AREA,
* AWAY FROM IGNITION SOURCES. USE AND STORE WITH ADEQUATE
* VENTILATION. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF
* INGESTED. CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS. PROLONGED OR REPEATED
* BREATHING OF VAPOR IS HARMFUL. DO NOT GET IN EYES, OR ON SKIN OR
* CLOTHING. CONTAMINATED CLOTHING SHOULD BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
* DO NOT EAT, DRINK, OR SMOKE WHILE USING THIS PRODUCT. WASH
* THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER AFTER USING. *
* Other Precautions: DO NOT EXPOSE EMPTY CONTAINERS TO FIRE, SPARKS *

Continued on Page 4

H - G L A Z E C L E A N E R E M 5 4 3 1

Material Safety Data Sheet

00-730 Provided by EMCO CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS, INC. Page 4
BOX 822 NORTH CHICAGO, ILL
Revision Date: 8/6/85

Section IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS OR OTHER COMMENTS (continued)

* OR FLAMES AS RESIDUAL VAPORS MAY BE EXPLOSIVE. *
* OSHA CLASS IB FLAMMABLE LIQUID *
* HMIS HAZARD RATING: *
* HEALTH-2 *
* FLAMMABILITY-3 *
* REACTIVITY-2 *
* Date Entered: 4/1/86 *
* Revision Date: 8/6/85 *
*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
Bureau of Labor Standards

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME	HANDSCHY INDUSTRIES, INC.	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.
ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)	2525 ELSTON AVE., CHICAGO, IL 60647	(312) 276-6400
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS	BENZENE, BENZOL	TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS
CHEMICAL FAMILY	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	FORMULA C ₆ H ₆

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

PAINTS, PRESERVATIVES, & SOLVENTS	%	TLV (Units)	ALLOYS AND METALLIC COATINGS	%	TLV (Units)
PIGMENTS			BASE METAL		
CATALYST			ALLOYS		
VEHICLE			METALLIC COATINGS		
SOLVENTS *	100	10 PPM	FILLER METAL PLUS COATING OR CORE FLUX		
ADDITIVES			OTHERS		
OTHERS					
HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES				%	TLV (Units)
* CEILING CONCENTRATION 25 PPM. MAXIMUM PEAK 50 PPM FOR 10 MIN.					

SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F.)	176	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1)	.88
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.)	68°F	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	100
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	2.8	EVAPORATION RATE (Bu Ac =1)	6
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	G/100 G	.07	
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	COLORLESS LIQUID. AROMATIC		

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used)	12°F (T.C.C.)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LeI	UeI
			7.1	1.3
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	CARBON DIOXIDE AND DRY CHEMICAL ALSO RECOMMENDED.			
FOAM IS MOST EFFECTIVE	SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES			
	WATER SPRAY CAN BE USED. SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING			
APPARATUS IS RECOMMENDED FOR FIREMEN.				
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	VAPORS FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE WITH AIR, MAY			
TRAVEL TO IGNITION SOURCE AND FLASH BACK.				

SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE IRRITATION OF MUCOUS MEMBRANES, FATIGUE, DIZZINESS, HEADACHE, NAUSEA, LOSS APPETITE, PALLOR, IRRITABILITY, NERVOUSNESS

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION: CALL PHYSICIAN. OXYGEN SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED ONLY BY QUALIFIED PERSON.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CALL PHYSICIAN. SKIN & EYES: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. FLUSH EYES WITH WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES.

SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	UNSTABLE		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	STABLE	X	AVOID OXIDIZING AGENTS.

INCOMPATABILITY (Materials to avoid)

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	WILL NOT OCCUR	X	

SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

EXCESSIVE QUANTITIES SHOULD BE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING DRAINS & SEWERS.

SEE MCA SAFETY DATA SHEET SD-2, P. 9

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

DO NOT SEWER. CAN BE ATOMIZED INTO AN APPROVED COMBUSTION CHAMBER.

SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type)

VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST	PREFERRED	SPECIAL
	MECHANICAL (General)	SPARK PROOF MANDATORY	OTHER
PROTECTIVE GLOVES	SYNTHETIC RUBBER	EYE PROTECTION FACE SHIELD & CHEMICAL SAFETY GOGGLES.	
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	SEE MCA SAFETY DATA SHEET SD-2 P. 6-7		

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL VAPOR.

KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, AND FIRE.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

SEE MCA SAFETY DATA SHEET SD-2, PP. 9-12.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR PRINTING INK RELATED MATERIALS

Case ID: 0038201548 Document 1782 Filed 12/23/19 Page 77 of 131

INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND FURNISHED
SOLELY FOR THE USE OF OUR CUSTOMERS

DATE OF PREP. 8/6/85 PREPARED BY _____

HAZARD RATINGS

Minimal	0
Slight	1
Moderate	2
Serious	3
Severe	4

HEALTH
FLAMMABILITY
REACTIVITY

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Section I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: **HANDSCHY INDUSTRIES, INC.**

STREET ADDRESS: **120 - 25TH AVE.**

CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE: **BELLWOOD, IL 60104**

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: **(312) 276-6400**

PRODUCT CLASS:

MS-3695

TRADE NAME: **HANCOLITE GLAZE CLEANER**

MANUFACTURER'S CODE IDENTIFICATION: **MS-408; X-2077**

Section II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredient:

Hazard Data:

TOLUENE CAS# 108-88-3

TLV 100 PPM

METHANOL CAS# 67-65-1

TLV 200 PPM

ACETONE CAS # 67-64-1

TLV 1000 PPM

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE °F 125 - 240	VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VS. AIR LIGHTER <input type="checkbox"/>	LIQUID DENSITY: HEAVIER <input type="checkbox"/> VS. WATER LIGHTER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TYPE OF ODOR PAINT REMOV
APPEARANCE CLEAR, VIOLET TINGED LIQUID	EVAPORATION RATE FASTER <input type="checkbox"/> VS. BUTYL ACETATE SLOWER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PERCENT VOLATILE WT. 100	

Section IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION	OSHA DOT	1B FLAMMABLE LIQUID	FLASH POINT °F (Method Used)	20 TCC	LEL NO DATA
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EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

FOAM ALCOHOL FOAM CO2 DRY CHEMICAL WATER FOG OTHER

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

BLEND IS EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE; VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASHBACK

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES WATER MAY BE USED TO COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS. DO NOT ALLOW WATER TO SPREAD TO THE BURNING LIQUID. FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AND COMPLETE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYE: IRRITATION; SKIN: IRRITATION AND/OR DERMITITIS UPON REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT;
 INHALATION: IRRITATION OF EYE, NOSE AND THROAT, NARCOSIS, DIZZINESS, UNCONSCIOUSNESS;
 INGESTION: POISONOUS, CAUSES BLINDNESS, NARCOSIS, ETC., LEADING TO SEVERE ILLNESS OR DEATH.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: DERMAL INHALATION

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES EYE: FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNT OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MIN SEEK PHYSICIAN: SKIN: WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER; INHALATION: MOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR, GIVE OXYGEN OR ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF NEEDED, SEEK PHYSICIAN; INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITIN BUT CONTACT A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF POISONING MAY NOT BE EVIDENT IMMEDI AFTER INGESTION.

Section VI - REACTIVITY DATA**PRODUCT STABILITY** STABLE UNSTABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID CONTACT WITH IGNITION SOURCES (FLAMES, SPARKS, HOT SURFACES, ETC.) STRONG ACIDS

Section VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**PROCEDURE WHEN MATERIAL SPILLED OR RELEASED**

ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES. VENTILATE THE AREA. USE FOAM TO CONTROL VAPORS. COLLECT SPILLS WITH AN ABSORBENT. FLUSH LARGE SPILLS INTO A SUITABLE RETENTION AREA OR CONTAINER. AVOID RUN-OFF INTO STORM SEWERS OR DITCHES, KEEP OUT OF ALL NATURAL WATERWAYS.

~~HAZARDOUS WASTE BY IGNITABILITY. DISPOSE OF MATERIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, & LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL & POLLUTION REGULATIONS. WASTE DISPOSAL MUST NOT LEAD TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.~~

Section VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION LOCAL MECHANICAL EXHAUST RECOMMENDED TO KEEP VAPOR CONCENTRATION BELOW TLV.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES NEOPRENE OR RUBBER GLOVES

IF VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS ARE HIGH
 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION USE NIOSH APPROVED CARTRIDGE OR CANISTER RESPIRATOR EYE PROTECTION GOGGLES, FACE SHIELD

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USE AN IMPERVIOUS BODY COVERING & BOOTS. SAFETY SHOWER & EYE WASH SHOULD BE AVAILABLE.

Section IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**HANDLING AND STORING**

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID. KEEP STORED IN A CLOSED CONTAINER, IN A COOL, DRY AREA, AWAY FROM IGNITION SOURCES. USE & STORE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF INGESTED. CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS. PROLONGED OR REPEATED BREATHING OF VAPORS IS HARMFUL. DO NOT GET IN EYES, OR ON SKIN OR CLOTHING. CONTAMINATED CLOTHING SHOULD BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT EAT, DRINK, OR SMOKE WHILE USING THIS PRODUCT. WASH THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP & WATER AFTER USING.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT EXPOSE EMPTY CONTAINERS TO FIRE, SPARKS, OR FLAMES AS RESIDUAL VAPORS MAY BE EXPLOSIVE.

UNOCAL 76
UNOCAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
PETROCHEMICALS GROUPProduct Name: THINNER 24548
Product Code No: 24548Page 1 of 7
Issue Date 10/04/88

MANUFACTURER

UNOCAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
1345 N. MEACHAM
SCHAUMBURG, ILLINOIS 60196Transportation Emergencies:
Call CHEMTRAC(800) 424-9300 Cont. U.S.
(202) 483-7616 (Collect)
from Alaska & HawaiiHealth Emergencies:
CALL LOS ANGELES POISON
INFORMATION CENTER (24 hrs.)
(800) 356-3129CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
MSDS COORDINATOR (312) 619-2644

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: THINNER 24548
GENERIC NAME: SOLVENT BLEND
DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
ID NUMBER: NA1263
DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

SECTION I - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/EXPOSURE LIMITS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	TLV/PEL	UNITS	AGENCY	TYPE
TOLUENE	108-88-3	200 100 150 300 500 200	PPM PPM PPM PPM PPM PPM	OSHA ACGIH ACGIH OSHA OSHA CAL OSHA	TWA TWA STEL CEIL EXCUR EXCUR
ACETONE	67-64-1	1000 750 1000 3000	PPM PPM PPM PPM	OSHA ACGIH ACGIH CAL OSHA	TWA TWA STEL CEIL
METHANOL	67-56-1	200 200 250 1000 600	PPM PPM PPM PPM PPM	OSHA ACGIH ACGIH CAL OSHA CAL OSHA	TWA TWA STEL CEIL EXCUR

SECTION IA - THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO
THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SARA 313 AND 40 CFR 372:

LISTED INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	WEIGHT PERCENT RANGE
TOLUENE	108-88-3	49.50 - 50.00
METHANOL	67-56-1	24.75 - 25.00
ACETONE	67-64-1	24.75 - 25.00

SECTION II - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

*** EMERGENCY ***

Have physician call LOS ANGELES POISON
INFORMATION CENTER (24 hrs.) (800) 356-3129

EYE CONTACT:

Immediately move victim away from exposure to vapors and into fresh air. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with clean water and seek immediate medical attention. For direct contact, hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 20 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

Remove contaminated clothing. Cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

INHALATION (BREATHING):

- * If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, artificial respiration should be administered. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

INGESTION (SWALLOWING):

Seek emergency medical attention. This material is toxic and an aspiration hazard. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down and do not give anything by mouth. If victim is conscious and alert, vomiting should be induced for ingestions of more than 1 swallow (1-2 tablespoons for an adult) preferably with syrup of ipecac under direction from a physician or poison center. If possible, do not leave victim unattended.

COMMENTS:

Note to Physicians: Exposure to high concentrations of this material (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse) may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. Other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

- * Note to Physicians: This product contains methanol. Methanol is metabolized to formaldehyde and formic acid. This in turn may cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Because metabolism must occur before the toxic effects, the onset of toxic symptoms may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used as an antidote. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis.

SECTION III - HEALTH HAZARDS/ROUTES OF ENTRY

EYE CONTACT:

- * One or more components of this material is a severe eye irritant. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness, swelling and eye damage.

SKIN CONTACT:

- * One or more components of this material may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause redness, burning and drying and cracking of the skin and skin damage.

SKIN ABSORPTION:

- * Contact may result in skin absorption but symptoms of toxicity are not anticipated by this route alone under normal conditions of use. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

SECTION III - HEALTH HAZARDS/ROUTES OF ENTRY

INHALATION (BREATHING):

- * This material has a low degree of toxicity by inhalation. Breathing high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause:
 - Irritation of the nose and throat.
 - Signs of nervous system depression (e.g., drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue).
 - Irregular heartbeats (arrhythmias).
- * Nausea and vomiting.
- * Headaches.
- * Pulmonary edema (accumulation of fluid in the lungs).
- * Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapors or mists may cause:
 - Visual disturbances (including blindness).
- * Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders (e.g., asthma-like conditions) may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

INGESTION (SWALLOWING):

- * One or more components of this material is toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. Symptoms of toxicity may include:
 - Irritation of the digestive tract.
 - Signs of nervous system depression (e.g., drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, and fatigue).
 - Abdominal pain.
 - Visual disturbances.
 - (Including blindness).
 - Convulsions.
 - Coma.
 - Death.

ASPIRATION HAZARD - One or more components of this material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

COMMENTS:

Pre-existing Heart, Kidney disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

* Results of tests in workers exposed to high concentrations have shown that Toluene, a component of this product, can cause irreversible changes in the genetic material (DNA) of a cell. The human health consequence of these changes is not fully understood.

Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

* Prolonged or repeated skin contact of acetone has caused cataracts in laboratory animals.

This substance has not been identified as a carcinogen or probable carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painters' Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

SECTION IV - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION:

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below established exposure limits (see Section I), additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

The use of respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed the established exposure limits, (See Section I). Depending on the airborne concentration, use a respirator or gas mask with appropriate cartridges and cannisters (NIOSH approved, if available) or supplied air equipment.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation.

EYE PROTECTION:

Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury is recommended.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

It is suggested that a source of clean water be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:

Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

This product forms combustible and/or explosive mixtures with air and/or oxygen.

This product is incompatible with:

Strong Acids or Bases
Oxidizing Agents
Selected Amines

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Thermal decomposition in the presence of air may yield carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will Not Occur

Product Name: THINNER 24548
 Product Code No: 24548

SECTION VI - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

*** HIGHWAY OR RAILWAY SPILLS ***
 Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 Cont. U.S.
 (Collect) (202) 483-7616 from Alaska & Hawaii

PRECAUTIONS IN CASE OF RELEASE OR SPILL:

Stay upwind and away from spill. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill. If spill is indoors, ventilate area of spill. A universal type foam can be used to suppress vapors. Keep spill out of drains, sewers or waterways. Use sand or other inert materials to dam and contain spill. Do not flush area with water. For small spills, do not flush with water; use absorbent pads. Call spill response team if large spill. Notify appropriate state/local agencies.

(TOLUENE) DOT/CERCLA Reportable Quantity 2000 LB.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of product in accordance with local, county, state, and federal regulations.

SECTION VII - STORAGE AND SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:

Keep containers tightly closed. Keep containers cool, dry, and away from sources of ignition. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapors and personal contact with the product. Use good personal hygiene practice. "Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this product, refer to occupational safety and health administration regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION VIII - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

NFPA HAZARD CLASS	HEALTH HAZARD: 2 FLAMMABILITY: 3 REACTIVITY: 0 OTHER: -	HAZARD RANKING			
		0 - LEAST	1 - SLIGHT	2 - MODERATE	3 - HIGH
		4 - EXTREME			

LOWER - UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (% VOL.): 1.0 - 36.0 EST. FLASH POINT (Deg. Fahr.): 0
 * Long Term Health Effect

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Extinguish with dry chemical, CO₂ or a universal type foam.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Flashback along vapor trail may occur. This material is extremely flammable and may be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

The use of a SCBA is recommended for fire fighters. Water spray may be useful in minimizing vapors and cooling containers exposed to heat and flame. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

SECTION IX - PHYSICAL DATA

<u>APPROX. BOILING POINT (Deg Fahr)</u>	<u>RELATIVE EVAP. RATE (n-BuOAc - 1)</u>	<u>VAPOR PRESSURE</u>
133 - 232	3.75 (Estimated)	93.9 mm Hg @20 C (Est.)
<u>% VOLATILE</u>	<u>% SOLUBILITY IN WATER</u>	<u>VAPOR DENSITY</u>
100.0 (Estimated)	50.1 (Estimated)	2.38
<u>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (60F/60F)</u>	<u>APPEARANCE</u>	<u>ODOR</u>
0.832 (Estimated)	Clear, little if any color	Characteristic

SECTION X - DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION

ISSUE DATE: 10/04/88
ISSUE # 2PREV. DATE: 04/29/88
PREV. # 1REVIEWED BY: 

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

The information in this document is believed to be correct as of the date issued.

HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE.

This information and product are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make his own determination as to the suitability of the product for his particular purpose and on the condition that he assume the risk of his use thereof.

January 5, 1977

See
attached
in 402
Take to blood
from; tissue

Hughes Aircraft Company
Aerospace Group
Tucson Division
Tucson, Arizona 85706

ATTENTION: B. Ortiz

Dear Mr. Ortiz:

Enclosed is the information you requested from the Mix & Match Corp., on our Hancolite Glaze Cleaner MS-408, as it relates to the specifics entered on your Hazardous Materials Information Sheet.

Sincerely,

HANDSCHY CHEMICAL CO.

J.F.K.
Joseph F. Krause
Technical Director

Number

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SHEET

(Please complete all applicable sections.)

MS-408

1. Product Name, Number, Synonym Hancolite Glaze Cleaner Chemical Formula _____

2. Manufacturer's Name Hanschey Chemical Co.

3. Manufacturer's Address 2525 North Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60647

4. Chemical and Physical Properties: a. Molecular Wt. _____ b. Boiling Point 56-79 °C

c. Melting Point 25/4 °C d. Specific Gravity (water=1) or Bulk Density 0.844

e. @ 25/4 °C f. Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) 110

g. Solubility in water, 50%

h. pH/conc. N.A. i. Index of Refraction 1.4 @ 25/4 °C

j. Corrosive action on materials (e.g. aluminum, carbon steel, copper, rubber, plastics, etc.)
Will dissolve rubber and plastics gradually

k. Does the material decompose when exposed to air? water? heat? strong oxidizers? possible products?

Will/don't decompose when exposed to air or water, but it is dangerous when exposed to heat and reacts vigorously with strong oxidizers.

l. Does the material generate heat through polymerization or condensation? No

m. Composition (give chemical names of components; information will be treated as **CONFIDENTIAL**)

COMPOUND	PERCENT	COMPOUND	PERCENT
<u>Benzene</u>	<u>50</u>		
<u>Methanol</u>	<u>25</u>		
<u>Acetone</u>	<u>25</u>		

NOTE: Please be specific. For example, it is important to know whether an alcohol is methanol; an aromatic hydrocarbon is benzene; a chlorinated material is carbon tetrachloride, etc.

5. Flammability and Explosive Properties: a. Flash Point, F, Closed Cup Below 20°F

Open Cup _____ If flash point changes during evaporation give data _____

b. Explosive limits (% by vol. in air): LOWER 3.9 UPPER 14.3

c. Susceptibility to spontaneous heating: YES NO ✓

d. Fire point, F _____ Auto-ignition temp., F _____

e. What products might be formed in the event of fire or abnormal temperatures? CO₂, CO

f. Suitable extinguishing agents Foam CO₂ and Dry Chemicals

6. Procedures in case of container breakage or leakage Mop up and Discard

7. Transportation and Storage Requirements Treat as Flammable and Toxic material.

8. Physiological Properties (give animal tested, observation time, dosage value and range, dilution medium, etc.):

a. Acute oral toxicity Slight toxicity local, Severe toxicity systemicb. Acute local effects on eyes Moderatec. Acute local effects on skin. Primary irritant? Moderate

Sensitizer? _____

d. Acute inhalation toxicity (vapor, mist, fume, dust. Indicate effects of concentration and time.)

Moderate toxicity systemic, Slight toxicity local.e. Chronic effects It has a toxic action on the blood forming tissuef. Warning properties (odor; irritation of eyes, nose, throat) Bluish Liquid with Aromatic Odor.g. Threshold limit value (estimate, if not on current list of ACGIH) 59 P.P.M.

9. First Aid Treatment:

a. Skin contact Wash with Soap and Water.b. Eye contact Flush with Water for (15) minutesc. Inhalation Remove to Fresh Air.d. Antidote and treatment in case of swallowing Call physician immediately. Do not induce Vomiting.

10. Recommended Pre-placement or Periodic Medical Examination (health standards, clinical tests, frequency, etc.)

Blood Examination, including hemoglobin determination, white and red cell counts and differential smears.11. Precautions for Normal Conditions of Use Highly Flammable, Avoid prolonged Skin Contact12. Recommended Personal Protective Equipment Synthetic Rubber Gloves and Face Shield.

13. Suggested Method for Air Analysis _____

14. Pertinent Literature References Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials by N. Irving Sax15. Information Furnished By: NAME JOSEPH F. KRAUSE DATE 1/4/76TITLE TECHNICAL DIRECTORCOMPANY Handschy Chemical Co.ADDRESS 2525 Elston Ave Chicago, Ill. 60647

(If more space is needed for comment, please attach an additional sheet. Please attach product information data sheets or other publications related to the safe handling and use of this material.)

When this form is completed, return to Hughes Aircraft Company, P.O. Box 11337, Tucson, Arizona 85705
ATTENTION: Safety Department.THIS COMPLETED FORM MUST PRECEDE OR ACCOMPANY THE SHIPMENT.

CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY, INC.

COLUMBUS, INDIANA 47201

CUMMINS

TELEPHONE **AREA CODE 812**
372-7211

Gentlemen:

"Material Safety Data Sheet"

That we may better protect the health and safety of our employees and safeguard our property against loss from fire and accident, we need safety related data on material which we purchase. We are interested in such information on your product Mancelite.

Enclosed are a "Material Safety Data Sheet" and an "Appendix Information for Physician" form for each product. When you complete and return the "Material Safety Data Sheet," we will be able to recommend to our people proper exhaust ventilation, protective clothing, fire extinguishers, cautionary in-plant labeling and similar health and safety related items.

The "Appendix Infomation for Physician" form must be completed and returned to our Medical Director so that the product sheet can be routed for approval, and released for purchase. The information submitted on the sheet should direct the Medical Department in the initial treatment of any emergency situation, and should inform them of any hazardous material or compounding that will be involved in utilizing the product. Please understand that delay in submitting this form will result in delay of purchase.

Information about a material's composition will remain confidential and will be used only to protect the health and safety of our employees, to safeguard our property, and to comply with regulatory codes and requirements.

Please list as Hazardous Ingredients any material which your product contains that is listed in OSHA Standards, Sub-Part G, Section 1910.93

Please return the "Material Safety Data Sheet" to the undersigned at:

Cummins Engine Company, Inc.

Purchasing Department - 10823 Safety - 11810

1000 Fifth Street

Columbus, IN 47201

Mail the "Appendix Information for Physician" to:

B. L. Weisenberger, M.D. - 10010

Medical Director

Cummins Engine Company, Inc.

1000 Fifth Street

Columbus, IN 47201

Very truly yours,

J. Foster

TO: B. L. EISENBERGER, M.D.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR
CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY, INC.
1000 FIFTH STREET
COLUMBUS, INDIANA 47201

APPENDIX INFORMATION FOR PHYSIC

FOR CUMMINS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

If the product has any health hazard, by inhalation, ingestion, skin contact to the eyes or any other route, please specify below the route whereby it is hazardous and the ingredient or quality that makes it so.

EXAMPLE

This material is irritating to the eyes because it has a pH of 12.5

or

The fumes are irritating because they contain ammonia

or

Toxic if ingested because it contains 10% organo-phosphate

HEALTH HAZARDS

1. Fumes can cause irritation to the nostrils, irritation bringing on headache.
2. Dizziness and nausea
3. Ingestion could cause death because product contains Benzol, Methylaline and Acetone.
4. Skin contact could cause dermatitis.
5. Skin contact could cause dermatitis.
6. and contact with the eye could cause eye irritation.

MSDS NO.**Cummins**Cummins Engine Company, Inc.
Columbus, Indiana 47201**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET****I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**MANUFACTURER'S NAME Hand Chg Chem. REGULAR TELEPHONE NO.
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.

ADDRESS 2525 Elston Chicago, Ill.

TRADE NAME Nanolite**SYNOMYS****II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

MATERIAL OR AGENT	%	TOXICITY DATA
Benzal	50	TLV 25
Methanol	25	" 200
Acetone	25	" 1000

III PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT, 760 mm Hg	134-174 °F	MELTING POINT:
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1)	.844	VAPOR PRESSURE @ 110
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)	2.1	SOLUBILITY IN WATER, % BY WT. @ 50
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME	100	EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE = 1) ETHER 2.6
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Bluish Liquid - Aromatic Odor	

IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT (TEST METHOD)	TCC. Below 20° F.		AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE		
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % BY VOL.		LOWER	3.9	UPPER	14.3
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Foam - CO ₂ and dry chemicals				
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	Treat as oil fire. Recommended self contained breathing apparatus				
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD					

V HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

T.L.V. 59 P.P.M.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air

SKIN CONTACT

Wash with soap and water

SKIN ABSORPTION

" " " " "

EYE CONTACT

Flush with water for 15 minutes

INGESTION

Call physician. Do not induce vomiting

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE

CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES:

See above

SKIN:

INHALATION:

INGESTION:

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

VI REACTIVITY DATA

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

INCOMPATIBILITY

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur

VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Do not allow spilled liquid to get near strong Oxidizer and keep away from heat, spark and open flame.

NEUTRALIZING CHEMICALS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Mop up and discard. Subject to Federal, State and Local Regulations.

VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS

Toxic vapor - Control by adequate ventilation. Local exhaust preferable and mechanical exhaust as required.

SPECIFIC PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY (SPECIFY IN DETAIL)

Organic Canister or Air Pack

EYE

Face shield

GLOVES

Synthetic Rubber

OTHER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Highly flammable. Avoid prolonged skin contact

OTHER HANDLING AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep container closed and store in cool area, away from heat, spark or flame

PREPARED BY:

Joseph F. Krause Tech Director

ADDRESS: Handley Chemical Co. 2525 Elstee Ave. Chicago, Ill.

DATE: 9/20/76

From 40 yr. Formula Box

M 51440

—
—
—
—
—

Any change of any item must be clearly marked

$$1 \times 1 \text{ gal} = \underline{7.05' \text{ ft}}$$

CONFIDENTIAL

H-D001401

MS-1440 Hacolite D-1

QUANTITY ORDERED	5 - 4 - 72
DATE WANTED	10/10/00
PACIFIC	
Should be shipped with the order per ms. 1440 material	
Customer	

— 10 —

Any change of any item must be clearly marked

Color Check

	HANCO	714
3/4	20.60	32.09
3/4	22.75	35.68
3/4	21.75	38.97
3/4	24.00	37.62
38-3/4	22.35	35.02
38-3/4	24.65	38.94
3/4	22.95	35.58
3/4	25.30	39.56
3/4	42.35	65.58
3/4	46.75	72.90
16	20.05	31.11
16	22.10	34.59
16	20.05	31.11
16	22.10	34.59
15	19.45	30.10
15		33.16
15	18.45	29.65
15		32.96
16	19.75	30.97
6		34.43
6	38.00	59.26
6	41.95	65.88
6-1/4	38.00	59.15
6-1/4	41.95	65.76
3-3/8	34.80	56.08
3-3/8	38.40	62.34
3-5/8	11.60	16.15
3-5/8	12.60	18.56
4-5/8	12.95	19.37
26-7/16	14.30	21.12
3	17.70	26.24
3-1/2	23.80	36.57
5-1/4	26.90	39.60
1-1/8	33.70	49.69
28-15/16	18.85	29.61
33-5/8		35.58
36-13/16		40.26
53/16		67.06
52-3/4		103.05
7-31/64		121.70
1-9/16		138.95
1-3/4		10.06
1-1/2		16.83
1-1/2	18.30	28.74
1-7/8	21.50	33.35
6-1/2	21.50	33.73
1-1/8	28.75	38.62
1-2	38.00	44.91
1-2	50.20	60.20
		51.09
		78.15
		86.60
		93.55
		94.18
		98.47
		118.94
		121.10
		100.65
		153.26
		101.50
		155.95
3/16		14.80
		22.70



MS-408 HANCOLITE

A powerful combination of solvents with so many uses that not to have it available means frustration and loss of time. It disintegrates dried inks, lacquers and other dried resins instantaneously. It removes glaze on rubber blankets and rollers. It is excellent for degreasing and temporarily cleaning dampener rollers while on the press. It will remove unwanted images on deep etch plates. Hancolite does not leave a residue upon drying.

1 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 4.25
6 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 3.75
12 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 3.60
1 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 3.60
5 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 3.40
1 x 54 gallons	.....	per gal. 3.25

MS-2353 BLANKET AND ROLLER CLEANER

Clear. Highly efficient. Gives top performance and fast drying. Lower toxicity. Contains no carbon tetrachloride but has other selected solvents to give extra cleaning value and fire protection.

1 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 3.25
6 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 2.85
1 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.85
5 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.50
1 x 54 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.30

MS-2337 BLANKET AND ROLLER CLEANER

Clear, Medium drying. Efficient. Economical.

1 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 2.75
6 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 2.50
1 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.50
5 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 2.00
1 x 54 gallons	.....	per gal. 1.95

MS-2740 BLANKET AND ROLLER CLEANER

Clear. Standard quality. Fast drying. Low cost. Excellent cleaning. Leaves no residue. Generally safe for rubber and synthetics. High flash point. Contains no chlorinated hydrocarbons.

1 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 1.95
6 x 1 gallon	.....	per gal. 1.65
1 x 5 gallon	.....	per gal. 1.50
5 x 5 gallons	.....	per gal. 1.35

HANCOLITE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
Bureau of Labor Standards

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME	HANDSCHY INDUSTRIES, INC.	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.
ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)	(312) 276-6400	
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS	2525 NORTH ELSTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60647	
CHEMICAL FAMILY	AROMATIC & OXYGENATED HYDROCARBON	
	NAME AND SYNONYMS HANCOLITE GLAZE CLEANER MS-408	
	FORMULA NA (FURNISHED SINCE JAN. 1, 1972)	

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

PAINTS, PRESERVATIVES, & SOLVENTS	*	TLV (Units)	ALLOYS AND METALLIC COATINGS	*	TLV (Units)
PIGMENTS			BASE METAL		
CATALYST			ALLOYS		
VEHICLE			METALLIC COATINGS		
SOLVENTS	100	178	FILLER METAL PLUS COATING OR CORE FLUX		
ADDITIVES			OTHERS		
OTHERS					

HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES:

AROMATIC SOLVENT / (Benzene)	50	TLV (Units)	100
KETONE "	25	TLV (Units)	1000
ALCOHOL	25	TLV (Units)	200

SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (F.)	136-225	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1)	.837
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.)	90	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	100
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	2.1	EVAPORATION RATE (ETHER =1)	3.0
SOLUBILITY IN WATER			
APPEARANCE AND ODOR			

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used) TCC: BELOW 200 F.	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LoL	HiL
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA FOAM CO ₂ AND DRY CHEMICALS		3.4	20.3
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES			
TREAT AS OIL FIRE. RECOMMEND SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS			
TOXIC VAPOR, CONTROL BY ADEQUATE VENTILATION			

Section V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYE: IRRITATION; SKIN: IRRITATION AND/OR DERMATITIS UPON REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT.
 INHALATION: IRRITATION OF EYE, NOSE AND THROAT, NARCOSIS, DIZZINESS, UNCONSCIOUSNESS;
 INGESTION: POISONOUS, CAUSES BLINDNESS, NARCOSIS, ETC., LEADING TO SEVERE ILLNESS OR DEATH

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

DERMAL

INHALATION

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES. EYE: FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNT OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. SEEK PHYSICIAN; SKIN: WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER; INHALATION: MOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR, GIVE OXYGEN OR ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF NEEDED. SEEK PHYSICIAN; INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, BUT CONTACT A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF POISONING MAY NOT BE EVIDENT IMMEDIATELY AFTER INGESTION.

Section VI - REACTIVITY DATA

PRODUCT STABILITY

STABLE

UNSTABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID CONTACT WITH IGNITION SOURCES (FLAMES, SPARKS, HOT SURFACES, ETC.) STRONG ACIDS

Section VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

PROCEDURE WHEN MATERIAL SPILLED OR RELEASED
 ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES. VENTILATE THE AREA. USE FOAM TO CONTROL VAPORS. COOL SPILLS WITH AN ABSORBENT. FLUSH LARGE SPILLS INTO A SUITABLE RETENTION AREA OR CONTAINMENT. AVOID RUN-OFF INTO STORM SEWERS OR DITCHES. KEEP OUT OF ALL NATURAL WATERWAYS.
 HAZARDOUS WASTE BY IGNITABILITY. DISPOSE OF MATERIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, & LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL & POLLUTION REGULATIONS. WASTE DISPOSAL MUST NOT LEAD TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

Section VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION: LOCAL MECHANICAL EXHAUST RECOMMENDED TO KEEP VAPOR CONCENTRATION BELOW TLV.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: NEOPRENE OR RUBBER GLOVES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: IF VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS ARE HIGH USE NIOSH APPROVED CARTRIDGE OR CANISTER RESPIRATOR. EYE PROTECTION: GOGGLES, FACE SHIELD
 OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: USE AN IMPERVIOUS BODY COVERING & BOOTS. SAFETY SHOWER & EYE WASH SHOULD BE AVAILABLE.

Section IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

HANDLING AND STORING

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID. KEEP STORED IN A CLOSED CONTAINER, IN A COOL, DRY AREA, AWAY FROM IGNITION SOURCES. USE & STORE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF INGESTED. CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS. PROLONGED OR REPEATED BREATHING OF VAPOR IS HARMFUL. DO NOT GET IN EYES, OR ON SKIN OR CLOTHING. CONTAMINATED CLOTHING SHOULD BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT EAT, DRINK, OR SMOKE WHILE USING THIS PRODUCT. WASH THOROUGHLY WITH WATER AFTER USING.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT EXPOSE EMPTY CONTAINERS TO FIRE, SPARKS, OR FLAMES AS RESIDUAL VAPORS MAY BE EXPLOSIVE.

SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE 178 p.p.m.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE IRRITATION TO MUCOUS MEMBRANES, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SKIN: WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER
 BREATHING: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR
 EYES: FLUSH WITH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES

SWALLOWING: CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITTING

SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	UNSTABLE	CONDITIONS TO AVOID	
	STABLE	X	

INCOMPATABILITY (Materials to avoid) AVOID OXIDIZING AGENTS

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS NONE

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR	CONDITIONS TO AVOID	
	WILL NOT OCCUR	X	

SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

DO NOT ALLOW SPILLED LIQUID TO GET NEAR STRONG OXIDIZERS.

MOP UP AND DISCARD. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARK OR OPEN FLAME.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

SUBJECT TO FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. DO NOT SEWER.
CAN BE ATOMIZED INTO AN APPROVED COMBUSTION CHAMBER.

SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type) ORGANIC CANISTER OR AIR-PACK

VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST	PERFERRABLE	SPECIAL
	MECHANICAL (General)	AS REQUIRED	OTHER

PROTECTIVE GLOVES SYNTHETIC RUBBER EYE PROTECTION FACE SHIELD

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. AVOID PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

FOR.. INK.. TRIALS

INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND FURNISHED
SOLELY FOR THE USE OF OUR CUSTOMERS

DATE OF PREP.

8/6/85

PREPARED BY

SLIGHT	HEALTH
Moderate	FLAMMABILITY
Serious	REACTIVITY
Severe	

Section I

PERSONAL PROTECTION S

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: HANDSCHY INDUSTRIES, INC.

STREET ADDRESS: 2525 N. ELSTON AVE.

CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE: CHICAGO, IL 60647

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (312) 276-6400

PRODUCT CLASS: LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS CHEMICAL

TRADE NAME: HANCOLITE GLAZE CLEANER

MANUFACTURER'S CODE IDENTIFICATION: MS-408; X-2077

Section II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredient:

Hazard Data:

TOLUENE CAS# 108-88-3

TLV 100 PPM

METHANOL CAS# 67-65-1

TLV 200 PPM

ACETONE CAS# 67-64-1

TLV 1000 PPM

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE °F 125 - 240	VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vs. air LIGHTER <input type="checkbox"/>	LIQUID DENSITY: HEAVIER <input type="checkbox"/> vs. water LIGHTER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TYPE OF ODOR PAINT REMOV
APPEARANCE CLEAR, VIOLET TINGED LIQUID	EVAPORATION RATE FASTER <input type="checkbox"/> vs. Butyl Acetate SLOWER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PERCENT VOLATILE WT. 100	

Section IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION	OSHA 1B DOT LIQUID	FLAMMABLE	FLASH POINT °F (Method Used)	20 TCC	LEL NO DATA
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EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

WATER

ALCOHOL FOAM

CO2

DRY CHEMICAL

WATER FOG

OTHER

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

BLEND IS EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE; VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASHBACK

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: WATER MAY BE USED TO COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS. DO NOT ALLOW

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
Bureau of Labor StandardsHANCOLITE
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME	HANDSCHY INDUSTRIES, INC.	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.
ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)	2525 NORTH ELSTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60647	(312) 276-6400
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS	NA	NAME AND SYNONYMS
CHEMICAL FAMILY	AROMATIC & OXYGENATED HYDROCARBON	FORMULA NA (FURNISHED SINCE JAN. 1, 1972)

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

PAINTS, PRESERVATIVES, & SOLVENTS	%	TLV (Units)	ALLOYS AND METALLIC COATINGS	%	TLV (Units)
PIGMENTS			BASE METAL		
CATALYST			ALLOYS		
VEHICLE			METALLIC COATINGS		
SOLVENTS	100	178	FILLER METAL PLUS COATING OR CORE FLUX		
ADDITIVES			OTHERS		
OTHERS					
HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES:					
AROMATIC SOLVENT / (Benzene)	50	100			
KEYTONE "	25	1000			
ALCOHOL	25	200			

SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F.)	136-225	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1)	.837
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.)	90	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	100
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	2.1	EVAPORATION RATE (ETHER = 1)	3.0
SOLUBILITY IN WATER			
APPEARANCE AND ODOR			

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used) TCC: BELOW 200 F.	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LoL	UpL
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA FOAM CO ₂ AND DRY CHEMICALS		3.4	20.3
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES			
TREAT AS OIL FIRE; RECOMMEND SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS			
TOXIC VAPOR; CONTROL BY ADEQUATE VENTILATION			

SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE 178 p.p.m.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE IRRITATION TO MUCOUS MEMBRANES, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SKIN: WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER

SWALLOWING: CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

BREATHING: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITTING

EYES: FLUSH WITH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES

SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	UNSTABLE		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	STABLE	X	
INCOMPATABILITY (Materials to avoid)		AVOID OXIDIZING AGENTS	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS		NONE	
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	WILL NOT OCCUR	X	

SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

DO NOT ALLOW SPILLED LIQUID TO GET NEAR STRONG OXIDIZERS.

MOP UP AND DISCARD. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARK OR OPEN FLAME.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

SUBJECT TO FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. DO NOT SEWER,
CAN BE ATOMIZED INTO AN APPROVED COMBUSTION CHAMBER.

SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type) ORGANIC CANISTER OR AIR-PACK

VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST	PERFERRABLE	SPECIAL
	MECHANICAL (General)	AS REQUIRED	OTHER
PROTECTIVE GLOVES	SYNTHETIC RUBBER	EYE PROTECTION	FACE SHIELD
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. AVOID PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

FOR. INK. - ALL INFORMATION FURNISHED

INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND FURNISHED
SOLELY FOR THE USE OF OUR CUSTOMERS

DATE OF PREP.

8/6/85

PREPARED BY

SLIGHT	.....
Moderate	.....
Serious	.....
Severe	.....

HEALTH	.....
FLAMMABILITY	.....
REACTIVITY	.....

PERSONAL PROTECTION S

Section I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: HANDSCHY INDUSTRIES, INC.

STREET ADDRESS: 2525 N. ELSTON AVE.

CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE: CHICAGO, IL 60647

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (312) 276-6400

PRODUCT CLASS: LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS CHEMICAL

TRADE NAME: HANCOLITE GLAZE CLEANER

MANUFACTURER'S CODE IDENTIFICATION: MS-408; X-2077

Section II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredient:	Hazard Data:	
TOLUENE CAS# 108-88-3	TLV	100 PPM
METHANOL CAS# 67-65-1	TLV	200 PPM
ACETONE CAS# 67-64-1	TLV	1000 PPM

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE °F 125 - 240	VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vs. air LIGHTER <input type="checkbox"/>	LIQUID DENSITY: HEAVIER <input type="checkbox"/> vs. water LIGHTER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TYPE OF ODOR PAINT REMOV
APPEARANCE CLEAR, VIOLET TINGED LIQUID	EVAPORATION RATE FASTER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vs. Butyl Acetate SLOWER <input type="checkbox"/>	PERCENT VOLATILE WT. 100	

Section IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION	OSHA 1B FLAMMABLE DOT LIQUID	FLASH POINT °F 20 (Method Used) TCC	LEL NO DATA
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EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

WATER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALCOHOL FOAM	<input type="checkbox"/> CO ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> DRY CHEMICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> WATER FOG	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
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UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

BLEND IS EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE; VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASHBACK

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: WATER MAY BE USED TO COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS. DO NOT ALONE

Section V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYE: IRRITATION; SKIN: IRRITATION AND/OR DERMATITIS UPON REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT.
 INHALATION: IRRITATION OF EYE, NOSE AND THROAT, NARCOSIS, DIZZINESS, UNCONSCIOUSNESS;
 INGESTION: POISONOUS, CAUSES BLINDNESS, NARCOSIS, ETC., LEADING TO SEVERE ILLNESS OR DEATH

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

DERMAL

INHALATION

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES EYE: FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNT OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. SEEK PHYSICIAN; SKIN: WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER; INHALATION: MOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR, GIVE OXYGEN OR ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF NEEDED, SEEK PHYSICIAN; INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMIT; BUT CONTACT A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF POISONING MAY NOT BE EVIDENT IMMEDIATELY AFTER INGESTION.

Section VI - REACTIVITY DATA

PRODUCT STABILITY

STABLE

UNSTABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID CONTACT WITH IGNITION SOURCES (FLAMES, SPARKS, HOT SURFACES, ETC.) STRONG ACIDS

Section VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

PROCEDURE WHEN MATERIAL SPILLED OR RELEASED

ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES. VENTILATE THE AREA. USE FOAM TO CONTROL VAPORS. COOL SPILLS WITH AN ABSORBENT. FLUSH LARGE SPILLS INTO A SUITABLE RETENTION AREA OR CONTAINER. AVOID RUN-OFF INTO STORM SEWERS OR DITCHES. KEEP OUT OF ALL NATURAL WATERWAYS. HAZARDOUS WASTE BY IGNITABILITY. DISPOSE OF MATERIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, & LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL & POLLUTION REGULATIONS. WASTE DISPOSAL MUST NOT LEAD TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

Section VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION LOCAL MECHANICAL EXHAUST RECOMMENDED TO KEEP VAPOR CONCENTRATION BELOW TLV.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES NEOPRENE OR RUBBER GLOVES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IF VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS ARE HIGH USE NIOSH APPROVED CARTRIDGE OR CANISTER RESPIRATOR EYE PROTECTION GOGGLES, FACE SHIELD

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USE AN IMPERVIOUS BODY COVERING & BOOTS. SAFETY SHOWER & EYE WASH SHOULD BE AVAILABLE.

Section IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

HANDLING AND STORING

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID. KEEP STORED IN A CLOSED CONTAINER, IN A COOL, DRY AREA, AWAY FROM IGNITION SOURCES. USE & STORE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF INGESTED. CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS. PROLONGED OR REPEATED BREATHING OF VAPOR IS HARMFUL. DO NOT GET IN EYES, OR ON SKIN OR CLOTHING. CONTAMINATED CLOTHING SHOULD BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT EAT, DRINK, OR SMOKE WHILE USING THIS PRODUCT. WASH THOROUGHLY WITH WATER AFTER USING.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT EXPOSE EMPTY CONTAINERS TO FIRE, SPARKS, OR FLAMES AS RESIDUAL VAPORS MAY BE EXPLOSIVE.



MANUFACTURERS OF FINE LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND CHEMICALS

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

NUMBER

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

145

JULY 24, 1972

TO ALL TECHNICAL PERSONNEL, SALES PERSONNEL
AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE HANDSCHY CHEMICAL CO.

FLASH POINTS ON HANCO SOLVENTS

WITH THE INSTITUTION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970, THE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES ON
THE FLAMMABILITY OF OUR SOLVENT PRODUCTS, HAS IN-
CREASED GREATLY AND PROMPTS DISTRIBUTION OF THIS
DATA TO HELP YOU TO PROVIDE THE ANSWERS.

THIS IS AN EXTENDED LIST AND IT SUPERSEDES
TECHNICAL BULLETIN #83 ISSUED AUG. 6, 1965.

THE DESIGNATION, NO INITIAL FLASH POINT, DOES NOT
MEAN THAT THE SOLVENT WILL NOT BURN. SUCH SOLVENTS
BECOME FLAMMABLE WHEN THE NON-FLAMMABLE PORTIONS ARE
ALLOWED TO EVAPORATE.

ALL FLASH POINTS WERE DETERMINED BY THE TAG
CLOSED CUP METHOD, USUALLY DESIGNATED AS T.C.C.

THE DATA IS AS FOLLOWS:

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FLASH POINT</u>
MS-121	HANCOHOLD	40° F.
MS-180	HANCO BLANKET CONDITIONER	BELOW 200° F.
MS-216	STEEL ROLLER DEOXIDIZER	BELOW 200° F.
MS-405	SPECIAL TYPE WASH	BELOW 100° F.
MS-408	HANCOLITE	BELOW 200° F.
MS-567	HANCO LITHOTINE	110° F.
MS-623	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT.
MS-678	TYPE WASH	BELOW 200° F.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

NOTE: This is valuable information! Please read and retain for reference.



* MANUFACTURERS OF FINE LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND CHEMICALS

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

NUMBER

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

145

JULY 21, 1972

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FLASH POINT
MS-1107	DEEP ETCH ALCOHOL SOLVENT	32° F.
MS-1200	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
MS-1205	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
X-1230	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	55° F.
X-1231	HANCO SOLVENT	105° F.
MS-1274	BLANKET & ROLLER NEW	91° F.
MS-1403	BLANKET LACQUER	77° F.
MS-1453	TYPE CLEANER	BELOW 20° F.
MS-1516	SPECIAL TYPE WASH	BELOW 20° F.
MS-1517A	SAFETY TYPE WASH	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
X-1542	TURPENTINE	92° F.
MS-1644	ANHYDROSOL "E" 99% WATER FREE	60° F.
MS-1648	COPPERIZING SOLUTION FOR STEEL ROLLERS	55° F.
MS-1759	KWIK PRESS KLEEN SOLVENT	140° F.
MS-2337	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
MS-2353	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	75° F.
MS-2740	BLANKET & ROLLER CLEANER	102° F.
MS-2782	BLANKET HARDENER	40° F.
MS-3272	D.A.R FOUNTAIN SOLUTION ADDITIVE	53° F.
MS-3585	TYPE CLEANER	NO INITIAL FLASH POINT
MS-3695	HANCOLITE (LESS TOXIC- ILLINOIS TYPE)	BELOW 20° F.

SINCERELY YOURS,

JOSEPH F. KRAUSE
TECH. DIRECTOR

NOTE: This is valuable information! Please read and retain for reference.

MS-3695 Illinois Hematite

2 lbs Methanol X-1733 (25%)
2 lbs Acetone X-1555 (25%)
4 lbs Toluol X-1685 (50%)

20 c.c. MS-1440 per drum (Dye)

January 8, 1969

O'Rourke & Maroney, Inc.
Fort Wayne Bank Building
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

Attn. Mr. Raymond W. Brandt

Dear Mr. Brandt:

We have compiled as much information as possible on the products requested in your letter of December 10, 1968 and hope it will fulfill the requirements you need at this time.

Because our suppliers are reluctant to disclose composition of their products, for competitive reasons, the specific ingredients and their percentages are not given in this report.

None of the products are for human ingestion, of course.

With respect to the term non-toxic when referred to inhalation or skin absorption, again it is impossible for us to say that a product will not cause any ill effects when it is termed so, because an allergy can enter into it and so we will have to define such items as relatively non-toxic where it applies.

Brief descriptive data on the specified products follows:

- (1) Gum Arabic Solution MS-387 - A water solution of Gum Arabic containing a preservative and a small percentage of alkali P.H. 5.5 to 5.8. Relatively non-toxic to inhalation and skin absorption.
- (2) Mancolite MS-408 - A blend of solvents, comprising Benzol, Methanol and Acetone. Can be toxic through inhalation and to a degree to skin absorption if used indiscriminately. Its use as a cleaning solvent should be resorted to in a well ventilated area.
- (3) Nanco Lithotine MS-567 - A mixture of Hydrocarbon solvents with tackifier, redorant and stabilizer oil. Relatively non-toxic to inhalation and generally to skin absorption, except in cases where allergies to hydrocarbons exist.

Form No. 14-21387
GSA FPMR No. 14-21387
Approved: April 30, 1971Form No. 14-21387
GSA FPMR No. 14-21387

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
Bureau of Labor Standards

Attachment #

HANICOLIC
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME HANDSCHY INDUSTRIES, INC.	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. (312) 276-6400
ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) 2525 NORTH BOSTON AVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60647	
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS NA	HANCOLITE GLAZE CLEANER MS-408
CHEMICAL FAMILY AROMATIC & OXYGENATED HYDROCARBON	FORMULA NA (FURNISHED SINCE JAN. 1, 1972)

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

PAINTS, PRESERVATIVES, & SOLVENTS	%	TLV (Units)	ALLOYS AND METALLIC COATINGS	%	TLV (Units)
PIGMENTS			BASE METAL		
CATALYST			ALLOYS		
VEHICLE			METALLIC COATINGS		
SOLVENTS	100	178	FILLER METAL PLUS COATING OR CORE FLUX		
ADDITIVES			OTHERS		
OTHERS					
HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES				%	TLV (Units)
AROMATIC SOLVENTS (Benzene)				50	100
KETONE	"			25	1000
ALCOHOL				25	200

SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (F.)	150-225	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1)	.837
VAPOR PRESSURE (MM HG.)	90	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	100
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	2.1	EVAPORATION RATE 1-100	3.0
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	..	..	..
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	..	..	..

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (IMINDED USE) TCC: BELOW 200 F.	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LoL	UpL
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA FOAM CO ₂ AND DRY CHEMICALS		3.4	70.5
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES			
TREAT AS OIL FIRE. RECOMMEND SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS			
TOXIC VAPOR, CONTROL BY ADEQUATE VENTILATION			

EXHIBIT “F”

M.

Itly Controlled

DEEP ETCH CHEMICALS

Deep Etch Coating

Controlled" for viscosity, sensitivity and ent. Smooth spreading low viscosity coating true reproduction of tone values. Filtered foreign material.

ye added.
o dye added.
bottle.....per gal. 5.00
n bottles.....per gal. 4.00

eveloper

ture conditions.
bottle.....per gal. 4.25
n bottles.....per gal. 3.75

Etch (Zinc)

IS.
bottle.....per gal. 4.00
n bottles.....per gal. 3.25

Etch For Deep Etch (Aluminum)

r plate is to be copperized or not.
bottle.....per gal. 4.75
n bottles.....per gal. 4.00

Etch may be combined for 12 gallon price.

ion For Deep Etch Aluminum

per on image areas of deep etch aluminum
ong plate life.

bottle.....per gal. 7.00
bottles.....per gal. 6.75
n bottles.....per gal. 6.50

rying Deep Etch "V" Lacquer

Spreads quickly and evenly over any size
ugh acid resistant vinyl film insures long

.....per qt. 4.75
.....per qt. 4.50
i.....per qt. 4.35

change without notice.

PRODUCTS

Quality Controlled

CHEMICALS

HANCO PLATE CHEMICALS

Hanco Deep Etch Developing Inks

Black image inks of highest quality, viscosity controlled, easily applied, oil and acid resistant. Packed in convenient tip-resistant, center spout, round cans.

MS-228 Medium body.	MS-329 Medium heavy.	MS-2261 Extra heavy.
quart can.....	per qt. 3.50	
4X1 quart.....	per qt. 3.00	

MS-933 Plasaver (An Image Restorer For Deep Etch or Surface Plates)



Plasaver is used primarily to bring back an image on a plate that is considered blind. Through its use a plate may be saved to finish its run. This is applicable to both deep etch and surface plates.

It is also used extensively as a base to fortify the image on new plates including those that are presensiitized. This is accomplished by gumming up the plate after which Plasaver is applied as a lacquer.

pint bottle	per pt. 3.15
12X1 pint	per pt. 2.60

BK-907 Hanco Surface Plate Developing Ink

For surface plates. Easily applied. Strong black image. Packed in convenient tip-resistant, center spout, round cans.

quart can.....	per qt. 3.00
gallon (4X1 quart).....	per gal. 10.00

MS-1107 Special Deep Etch Alcohol Solvent.

A mixture of anhydrous solvents with added power to easily remove difficult staging out lacquers. 99% water free.

gallon can.....	per gal. 2.25
6X1 gallon.....	per gal. 2.00
1X5 gallon drum.....	per gal. 1.80
5X5 gallon drums.....	per gal. 1.70
1X54 gallon drum.....	per gal. 1.50

X-1644 Anhydrosol "E". 99% Water Free

Denatured ethyl alcohol compound commonly used for deep etch work. Pleasant odor.

gallon can.....	per gal. 2.25
6X1 gallon.....	per gal. 2.00
1X5 gallon drum.....	per gal. 1.75
5X5 gallon drums.....	per gal. 1.60
1X54 gallon drum.....	per gal. 1.50

Prices subject to change without notice.

HANCO PRODUCTS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR PRINTING INK AND RELATED MATERIALS

INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND FURNISHED
SOLELY FOR THE USE OF OUR CUSTOMERS

DATE OF PREP. 11/25/85 PREPARED BY
REV. 3/15/88

HAZARD RATINGS

Minimal 0
Slight 1
Moderate 2
Serious 3
Severe 4

HEALTH	3
FLAMMABILITY	2
REACTIVITY	0

Section I

PERSONAL PROTECTION: SF

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: HANDSCHY INDUSTRIES, INC.

STREET ADDRESS: 120 - 25TH AVE.

CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE: BELLWOOD, IL 60104

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (312) 276-6400

PRODUCT CLASS: LITHOGRAPHIC CHEMICAL

TRADE NAME: PLASAVER

MANUFACTURER'S CODE IDENTIFICATION: MS-933

Section II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredient:		
	CAS. NO.	TLV
AMYL ACETATE	628-63-7	100 PPM
NITROBENZENE	98-95-3	1 PPM SKIN
TOLUOL	108-88-3	100 PPM
MINERAL SPIRITS	8052-41-3	100 PPM

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE °F 100 - 400	VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vs. air LIGHTER <input type="checkbox"/>	LIQUID DENSITY: HEAVIER <input type="checkbox"/> vs. water LIGHTER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TYPE OF ODOR FRUITY
APPEARANCE PURPLE - LIQUID	EVAPORATION RATE FASTER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vs. Butyl Acetate SLOWER <input type="checkbox"/>	PERCENT VOLATILE WT. 67	

Section IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION	OSHA DOT	IC FLAMMABLE	FLASH POINT °F (Method Used) < 100° TCC	LEL
-----------------------------	-------------	-----------------	--	-----

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

FOAM "ALCOHOL" FOAM CO₂ DRY CHEMICAL WATER FOG OTHER

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

NONE

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

RECOMMEND SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Section V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE**

CONTAINS NITROBENZENE. LIQUID MAY CAUSE PRIMARY IRRITATION ON SKIN CONTACT AND MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS AFTER REPEATED DERMAL EXPOSURE. INGESTION, INHALATION, OR ABSORPTION THROUGH THE SKIN MAY CAUSE METHEMOGLOBINEMIA WHICH CAN LEAD TO CYANOSIS AFTER OVEREXPOSURE.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: DERMAL INHALATION

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES: FLUSH WITH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES. CALL PHYSICIAN.

SKIN: WASH THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER.

INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CALL PHYSICIAN.

Section VI - REACTIVITY DATA

PRODUCT STABILITY STABLE UNSTABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID NONE.

Section VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**PROCEDURE WHEN MATERIAL SPILLED OR RELEASED**

USE ABSORBENT MATERIAL TO SOAK UP SPILL. TRANSFER TO CONTAINER.
TREAT AS HAZARDOUS WASTE.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD MAY BE ATOMIZED INTO INCINERATOR. OBSERVE ALL LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Section VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION AREA MUST BE VENTILATED THOROUGHLY SO AS TO KEEP VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS BELOW TLV.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION ORGANIC CANISTER OR AIR PACK EYE PROTECTION FACE SHIELD

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT NONE

Section IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**HANDLING AND STORING**

KEEP CONTAINERS CLOSED.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, OR OPEN FLAME.

35

MS 933 ~~PT~~ ^{LB}

.38	V	0114	LB
.08	DC	0545	
.27	X	1715	
.0004	X	1525	
.34	MS	0167	

10/11

PRODUCT CODES

01	-	OFFSET INKS.	26	-	SS VARNISH
11	-	" (NON STOCK)	27	-	PD ITEMS
02	-	LETTERPRESS INKS.	28	-	DY ITEMS
12	-	" (NON STOCK)	29	-	EN
03	-	PLATE INKS. (JK)	30	-	FC
13	-	" (NON STOCK)	41	-	FC
04	-	FINISHED VARNISH, DRYER & COMPOUNDS.	42	-	FS
14	-	" (NON STOCK)	06	-	CHEMICAL (FINISHED & RAW)
05	-	CARTRIDGE INKS.	07	-	RESALE
15	-	" (NON STOCK)	17	-	" (NON STOCK)
20	-	AA	05	-	FLEXO INKS
21	-	VARNISH	18	-	" (NON STOCK)
22	-	DRYERS	00	-	MISC. (ACCTG INFO, CONTAINER ETC.)
23	-	INK COLORS			
24	-	DRY COLORS			
25	-	" K" VARNISH			

STOCK OR NON-STOCK APPLIES TO ALL CATEGORIES

- 1 - INDICATE WITH AN EVEN NUMBER IN COLUMN # 1 WHEN IT IS A STOCK ITEM.
- 2 - INDICATE WITH AN ODD NUMBER IN COLUMN # 1 WHEN IT IS A NON-STOCK ITEM.

FINISHED OR RAW APPLIES ONLY TO (VARNISH, DRIERS, COMPOUNDS) AND CHEMICALSTO IDENTIFY INK COLORS

THE THIRD AND FOURTH DIGITS WILL INDICATE THE COLOR OF ALL INKS
BASED ON THE FOLLOWING CODING SYSTEM:

01	-	WHITE
02	-	TINTS
03	-	PURPLE
04	-	BLACK
05	-	BLUE
06	-	GREEN
07	-	YELLOW
08	-	ORANGE
09	-	RED
10	-	MS
11	-	BF
12	-	BN
13	-	CS

A. STOCK INKS

FOR EXAMPLE BK-4664

01 040 4664

FOR EXAMPLE BK-619-50

01 049 0619

FOR EXAMPLE CS-100 WITH DRIER (Y-9277)
01 070 9277

FOR EXAMPLE CS-100 WITHOUT DRIER (Y-9516)
01 070 9516

FOR EXAMPLE W-101
01 010 0101

FOR EXAMPLE T-218
01 020 0218

FOR EXAMPLE P-1165
01 030 1165

FOR EXAMPLE BK-4664
01 040 4664

FOR EXAMPLE B-7910
01 050 7910

FOR EXAMPLE G-4997-A
01 060 4997

FOR EXAMPLE Y-888
01 070 0888

FOR EXAMPLE OR-3150
01 080 3150

FOR EXAMPLE R-12812-A
01 091 2812

FOR EXAMPLE MS-2646
01 100 2646

FOR EXAMPLE CS-2441 WITH DRIER
01 130 2441

FOR EXAMPLE CS-2441 WITHOUT DRIER (B-23721)
01 052 3781

CS INKS WITH DRIER WILL BE IDENTIFIED BY FIGURE (13)
IN COLUMNS #3 AND #4 (AS IN ABOVE SAMPLES)

B. NON STOCK INKS

THIS WOULD BE EXACTLY AS ABOVE EXAMPLES WITH THE MAJOR DIFFERENCE LYING IN THE AREA THAT THE COLUMN ONE WILL READ AN ODD NUMBER INSTEAD OF EVEN NUMBER. DUE TO USAGE OF COLUMN # 5 FOR SOLAR INK THE HIGHEST INK NUMBER WE CAN USE IS B-89,999

II CODING OF LETTERPRESS STOCK INKS

WHERE THE SAME INK NUMBER SUCH AS Y-238 IS USED FOR BOTH JOB AND CYLINDER CONSTRUCTIONS, SUCH NUMBER WILL ONLY INDICATE A JOB INK AND THE CYLINDER INK WILL BE ASSIGNED A NEW NUMBER.

IDENTICAL TO CODING OF OFFSET STOCK INKS EXCEPT COLUMN TWO WILL READ 2. SOLAR INK NUMBERS TO BE IDENTIFIED BY FIGURE (9) IN THE FIFTH COLUMN.

THEREFORE IN THE LETTERPRESS CATEGORY THE HIGHEST INK NUMBER WE CAN USE IS Y-89,999 LP.

SAME AS OFFSET STOCK INK EXCEPT COLUMN # 2 WILL READ 3.
THE (9) IN COLUMN # 5 INDICATES BASE INK OR DK NUMBERS.
IN COLOR DESIGNATION (MS-1C) WILL REPRESENT GOLD & SILVER.

A. STOCK

FOR EXAMPLE - AQUA DIE BASE RED DK-1C1
BASE (DK) COLOR
03 099 01C1

FOR EXAMPLE - AQUA DIE BLACK DW-4002
03 040 4002

B. NON STOCK DIE STAMP INK THE FIRST COLUMN
WILL HAVE AN ODD NUMBER

IV FINISHED VARNISH, DRIER AND COMPOUND

A. SAME AS OFFSET STOCK INK EXCEPT COLUMN # 2
WILL READ 4.

FOR EXAMPLE - VARNISH MS-275
04 000 0275

FOR EXAMPLE - DRIER MS-2305
04 000 2305

FOR EXAMPLE - COMP. MS-1053
04 000 1053

B. NON STOCK

FOR EXAMPLE - VARNISH MS-2610
14 000 2610

V RAW VARNISH, DRIER, COMPOUNDS, INK, DRY COLOR, INCLUDING -
V, D, IC, DC, K, SS, DY, FO, FC, EN, PD. TO IDENTIFY THE
ABOVE CATEGORIES. PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

20 - AA
21 - VARNISH
22 - DRIERS
23 - INK COLORS
24 - DRY COLORS
25 - K" VARNISH
26 - SS VARNISH
27 - PD ITEMS
28 - DY ITEMS
29 - EN
40 - FO
41 - FC
42 - FS

FOR EXAMPLE VARNISH V-1163

21 1163

FOR EXAMPLE COMPOUND V-225

21 0225

FOR EXAMPLE DRIER D-329

22 0329

FOR EXAMPLE FLUSHED BLUE IC-1191

23 1191

FOR EXAMPLE DRY BLUE DC-1537

24 1537

FOR EXAMPLE K-120

25 0120

FOR EXAMPLE SS-1309

26 1309

FOR EXAMPLE PD-700

27 0700

FOR EXAMPLE DY-1201

28 1201

FOR EXAMPLE EN-107

29 0107

FOR EXAMPLE FC-102

40 C110

FOR EXAMPLE FC-102

41 0102

FOR EXAMPLE AA-105

20 C105

FOR EXAMPLE FS-200

42 C200

VI CHEMICALS

A. FINISHED CHEMICALS

COLUMNS THREE, FOUR AND FIVE TO BE USED FOR VENDOR NUMBERS. HANDSCHY (ALL MS NUMBERS WILL BE 000)

FOR EXAMPLE MS-587

06 000 0587

B. RAW CHEMICALS

COLUMNS THREE, FOUR AND FIVE AS ABOVE BUT THOMPSON-HAYWARD WILL HAVE DIFFERENT VENDOR NUMBERS FOR "MS" AND "X" SINCE THOMPSON-HAYWARD IS 813 (FOR MS) AND 814 (FOR "X") THEN -

FOR EXAMPLE MS-108
06 813 0408

FOR EXAMPLE X-1728
06 814 1728

C. NON STOCKED FINISHED OR RAW CHEMICALS - WILL BE INDICATED BY A DIGIT (ODD) APPEARING IN COLUMN ONE.

VII RESALE

1ST COLUMN WILL INDICATE STOCK OR NON STOCK BY EVEN OR ODD NUMBERS AS IN PREVIOUS ITEMS. COLUMNS # 3 AND 4, AND 5 USED FOR VENDOR NUMBER. COLUMNS 6, 7, 8, AND 9 ARE FOR PRODUCT NUMBER.

FOR EXAMPLE 3-M SLEEVES 34778 IF 3-M'S
IS 57 THEN,

07 573 4778

WE WOULD OMIT 571, 572, 573, AND 574 VENDOR NUMBERS AND RESERVE FOR 3-M.

VIII FLEXO INKS WILL FOLLOW IDENTICAL PROCEDURE AS OFFSET INKS
WITH THE MAJOR DIFFERENCE BEING COLUMN # 2 WILL HAVE THE
DIGIT 8.

EXHIBIT “G”

MS-CHEMICALS

MS	WT	DESCRIPTION	GAL	QT	PT	LB
121		HANCOHOLD				
124	8.00	WETTING AGENT				
152	7.375	WASHOUT SOLUTION				
158		PLATE ETCH				
167		PLASAVER BASE				
169		BLANKLO				
171	9.00	FOUNTAIN SOLUTION				
180		BLANKET CONDITIONER				
183	6.875	PLABUILDER				
214	9.5	PLATE ETCH				
216	6.90	STEEL ROLLER DEOXIDIZER				
218	9.5	SUPRA FT. SOLUTION				
228	7.9	D.E. DEVELOPING INK				
269		LITHO FT. ETCH				
273	9.25	SPRAY SOLUTION				
298	8.9	FOUNTAIN SOLUTION FOR M.L.				
299		HEAVY SPRAY SOLUTION				
329-B		DEEP ETCH DEVELOPING INK				
365		BLANKET SULPHUR				
448	8.72	CELLULOSE GUM				
516	11.7	ETCH FOR DEEP ETCH				
518	11.9	BASE FOR MS-519				
519	11.7	DEEP ETCH DEVELOPER				
534	7.52	SPECIAL INK REDUCER				
540	8.25	FOUNTAIN SOLUTION				
556	12.5	IRON CHLORIDE ETCH				
567	6.58	HANCO LITHOTINE				
568		LITHOTINE BASE				
571	8.57	CELLULOSE GUM ETCH				
587	9.375	GUM ARABIC SOLUTION 14°BAUME				
595	8.	PHENOL				
624		BASE FOR BK-907 DEVELOPING INK				
672		DYE FOR MS-158				
677		DYE FOR B&R CLEANER				
706		DYE				
733	9.1	GUM SOLUTION				
767		DIE FOR BLANKLO				
810		WASHOUT SOLUTION				
837		SPRAY SOLUTION				
912	8.98	LITHO ETCH				
933	7.67	PLASAVER				
973	8.25	GLASS CLEANER				
975		BASE # 2 FOR BK-907 D.E. DEV. INK				
976-A	8.5	STREAKLESS GUM				
989		D.E. MASK REMOVER				
1049		BASE FOR MS-516				
1172	8.94	GUM SOLUTION				
1199		FINE SPRAY POWDER				
1213		DYE FOR MS-1205				
1251	9.55	FOUNTAIN DRIER STIMULATOR				
266	6.51	GREEN OIL DYE				
274	7.0	BLANKET & ROLLER NEW				

Plabuilders

Pounds	Per cent	Ingredients
24	13.9	- Asphalt Primer Coat V-184
72	41.6	- # 10 Mineral Spirits X-1231
63	34.5	- Benzol X-1240
9	5.2	- Isopropanol X-1230
		Mix well and finally add add
<u>4</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>1/4</u> U.I. of Nitrobenzene (Nitrobenzene)
172 lbs	100.00	140z.

Yield : 36 gallons

Packaging : 1 unlined gallon cans

9

 DEP. EX. NO. 9
 FOR ID., AS OF 7-15-10